

PRESIDENT'S NOTE
CRUCIAL TEST OF
GERMAN SINCERITY

Purpose of Its Dispatch to An
Enemy Which Had Shown No
Regard for Treaty Rights Was
to Force an Open Declaration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At this
moment, when the evidence appears in
many quarters that some confusion
has arisen over President Wilson's
inquiry sent to Germany in response
to the appeal for a peace conference,
it is possible to present a view of the
situation that will serve at least to
show the President's position.

On Monday, Woodrow Wilson bore
upon his shoulders the responsibility
of acting as the spokesman for all the
enemies of the Central Empires, which
were appealing for the appointment
of plenipotentiaries and for an armistice. He had been asked to present
the appeal to all the Allies. This was
what was presented to him:

The entire world had been at war,
or under the effects of war, for more
than four years. This war was
plotted and brought about by the
enemy which was appealing to him.
This enemy, during these four years,
and before, had violated every law of
men and of nations, and shocked
humanity. This enemy had flouted all
engagements and crushed all faith in
his honor. Time and time again, the
President had warned the enemy that
the war could not end until the mili-
tary masters of Germany who brought
this calamity upon the world should be
rendered powerless. He had stipu-
lated the terms upon which an endur-
ing peace and the reconstruction of
the world, including the self-determi-
nation fundamental might be realized.

For four years the enemy had
sought to accomplish his purpose of
conquering, had doubted the sincerity
of all professions from the White
House, and sought to belittle the sig-
nificance of the entrance of this coun-
try into the war for peace. The forces
of democracy were marching triumph-
antly in France, they had recently
beaten Bulgaria to surrender, and the
word had gone out that in another
year the enemy would be crushed, and
that he might even be driven back to
his own territory, and the invasion of
Germany begun under the impetus of
the great movement now in progress.

From such an enemy came this ap-
peal. The President had no more
faith in its sincerity than most men
have. Still, if by any chance it might
be sincere, it might mean the begin-
ning of the end. The man who holds
in his hands the 5,000,000 men who
have been summoned as a sacrifice to the cause
of world freedom, and the unmeasured
billions of treasure he has dedicated
to this cause, had to decide how he
should proceed.

This message went to Berlin
asking for evidence of good faith, re-
fusing to propose to the Allies an
armistice until at all events all occu-
pied territory was evacuated, and ask-
ing if the Chancellor represented
merely the German Imperial Govern-
ment. The President proposed either
to let the daylight in upon the hypoc-
risy of Berlin, or display the good
faith of Germany. He could not deal
as with an ordinary opponent who has
regard for honor. Here was an out-
law coming and pleading for peace.
The President had soon to show the
outlaw's penitence or his iniquity.

The answer will be read in the or-
der to evacuate Belgium and France,
or in the failure to issue that order.
What then? Those familiar with
the President's diplomacy feel con-
fident that speedily Austria and Tur-
key will fall away, Germany will be
isolated, and then will be forced to
capitulate. If she does evacuate the
territory she now holds, the act will

(Continued on page four, column one)

RESIGNATION OF
SPANISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—
The Spanish Cabinet tendered its res-
ignation to the King, owing appar-
ently to differences between Señor
Alba, the Minister of Education, and
his colleagues. The King, who is at
San Sebastian, immediately summoned
former heads of the government,
namely, Señor Dato, the Marquess
Alhucemas and the Count de Ro-
manones. The King also received
Señores Besada and Cambó and con-
ferred by telephone with the presi-
dents of the Chamber and the Upper
House.

The impression prevails that the
crisis will be solved by the replace-
ment of the Education Minister.

VIGILANCE OF DRYS
STILL NECESSARY

Liquor Dealers' Statements That
Brewery Closing Orders Will
Not Become Law Show the
Need for Not Relaxing Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The necessity
for prohibition forces not to relax their
efforts at this time is emphasized by
the fact that the organized liquor
dealers are declaring that neither the
President's order closing the brewer-
ies on Dec. 1, nor the pending prohi-
bition provision, will ever become
law.

An example of how the liquor in-
terests are consoling themselves with
this belief is contained in a few para-
graphs of an address delivered by the
congressional representative of the
National Liquor Dealers Association
before the New Jersey state liquor
dealers convention:

"This is not a funeral party, and
don't you gentlemen think for a mo-
ment it is. The orders after Dec. 1 will
never be enforced. If the government
will not let the brewers make beer,
the government will be forced, by the
great multitude of beer drinkers, to
make beer itself.

"It is all in President Wilson's
hands, and he can be counted on to do
the right thing by the people.

"No more is there danger of the en-
tire liquor supply being cut off, for
war needs, on July 1. We will have
driven the Huns to cover by that time
and the war need will be over.

"The provision that prohibition
shall extend till the army is de-
mobilized will never pass; and if it
should, our boys will be back by that
time to make the government supply
them.

"The only danger for the state con-
vention and the liquor interests to
fight is the ratification of the prohi-
bition amendment to the national
Constitution. That is a serious
menace."

Prohibitionists point out two sig-
nificant parts of that statement. One
is the confidence with which the
speaker believes the war will be over
before July 1. The other is his ex-
pression of the belief that the return-
ing soldiers will make the government
supply them with liquor, if liquor has
been prohibited during their absence.

Prohibitionists would like to know
whether anything is being done over-
seas to cultivate the taste for liquor
among the American soldiers and sail-
ors. If not, they ask why the liquor
interests should be so certain that the
returning soldiers will demand liquor.

But while the liquor dealers see the
prohibition amendment as their seri-
ous menace, the brewers are possibly
a bit more wary of the amendment.

(Continued on page nine, column two)

NEED OF SUCCESS
OF LOAN SHOWN

First Reader in The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston,
Mass., Urges Christian Scien-
tists to Buy Liberty Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The following re-
marks were made by Bicknell Young,
First Reader of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in Boston, Mass., at the Wednesday
evening meeting of Oct. 9, immediately
preceding the testimonial which are
a feature of that gathering:

"At the request of our government,
made to this church in common with
other churches, I am asked to make
some remarks about the fourth Lib-
erty Loan. It is said that our men
over there receive news from home
only occasionally and this is espe-
cially the case when they are in the
trenches. The most encouraging word
that we could get to them would be
the fourth Liberty Loan is completely
subscribed. We are all finding that we
are in this war, that we are at the
front in spite of ourselves. The de-
mand upon us at this time is to carry
this loan through with enthusiasm
and dispatch, so that these men may
have this cheering news and be able
to carry on their work with the as-
surance that the whole country is stand-
ing back of them.

"This congregation scarcely needs
to be appealed to to act with prompt-
ness. Christian Science teaches us
that when a course of action has been
decided upon, there is no reason why
the action itself should be delayed.
We can not only do our best in the
ordinary practical way to make this
loan a success by subscribing our
money promptly, but because of our
knowledge of Christian Science we
can aid others to act with promptness,
and, besides that, we can help to
break the inertia which tends to clog
the receptiveness of the present efforts
to put this loan through with dispatch.
Of all the people of this or any other
country Christian Scientists know
most the value of real prayer, and
they of all people best understand the
true nature of prayer.

"It is our privilege as well as our
duty to exercise this prayer, in our
country's behalf, not only upon this
occasion but upon all occasions, but
especially now as the need is to bring
this loan to a successful issue
promptly. Let us be awake to our
privilege and duty, and, realizing the
omnipotence and omnipresence of di-
vine power, let us reflect that so
clearly in our own thought that we
can prove that our prayer is answered,
whether it is thought or uttered, and
show unmistakably that no kind of
enemy propaganda, whether silent or
uttered, can prevent or delay the com-
plete realization of our government's
design and purpose in asking for sub-
scriptions for this great loan."

GERMAN AEROPLANES
BOMB SWISS BALLOON

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—A
Swiss captive balloon with a hien-
tant on board has been machine-gunned
and bombed by two German aero-
planes at Micoourt, when within 800
meters of the ground. On hearing the
news, the German Minister visited the
President of the Confederation and
expressed regret, promising an im-
mediate inquiry and punishment of the
guilty. The Federal Council is await-
ing a definite report before taking the
measures demanded by the gravity of
the case.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL
MEMBER TO RETIRE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—
A report of the Royal Commission
on Navy Administration, and the Cab-
inet's decisions thereon, have been pre-
sented to Parliament. The Cabinet
decided to adopt the recommendation
to give effect to Rear-Admiral Sir Wil-
liam C. Wells's wish to retire from
the position of First Naval Member.
Other important recommendations are
deferred pending the return of
Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of Navy,
from England.

LABOR CRITICISM OF
POLICY ON IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The Labor Party executive today
passed a resolution expressing deep
misgivings concerning the present
government's policy of drift regarding
Ireland and the dangers ahead unless
a determined effort is made to settle
the Irish question satisfactorily and
urging the parliamentary labor party
to make it clear to the government
that any attempt to enforce conscrip-
tion in Ireland will be vigorously
opposed.

RETURN OF DUTCH
MINISTER EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—The Dutch press learns that the
Dutch Minister at Berlin is expected
at The Hague at the end of the week.

MONTENEGRIN RISING
REPORT UNCONFIRMED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—
The Montenegrin consul-general in
London, questioned concerning the
reported Montenegrin rising, stated
that no official news had reached him
from Montenegro for several days, but
that he would not be surprised were
the report confirmed.

It should be noted that whilst there
is no confirmation of the news of an
uprising in Montenegro, reports from
reliable sources go to show that the
Montenegrins have been in an inces-
sant state of revolt against Austrian
occupation.

REPORTED DISPATCH
OF TURKEY'S NOTE

Amsterdam Message States That
Talaat Ministry Has Resigned
Through Opposition to Its
Plans Against Bulgaria

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
An Amsterdam message states that
the Turkish note has been dispatched
to the entente through the Spanish
Government, while a Zürich telegram
quotes the Turkish organ, Tanin, as
stating that the Turkish Government
decided to take measures against Bul-
garia.

According to Turkish circles in
Geneva, public opinion so strongly
opposed such action that the whole
Turkish ministry resigned.

Reported Cabinet Crisis

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Unconfirmed reports, chiefly emanat-
ing from Switzerland, have reached
here with regard to an alleged revolt
in Smyrna, Turkey. It is also claimed
that in addition to the uprising in
Asia Minor, a revolt has broken out
in Constantinople, resulting in the
overthrow of the notorious pro-
German War Cabinet headed by Enver
Pasha.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
(Via Montreal)—Talaat Pasha, the
Turkish Premier, is said to have re-
signed and has been succeeded by
Tewfik Pasha, former Premier and at
one time Ambassador at London, ac-
cording to a dispatch received here.
Enver Pasha, the Minister of War, is
also reported to have resigned.

Turks Send Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday)—Dele-
gates from Rahmi Bey, Governor of
Smyrna, are expected to reach Athens
tonight to enter into communication
with the Allies.

No Wire to Bulgaria

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—The Berliner Tageblatt states
that no private telegrams can be ac-
cepted for dispatch to Bulgaria until
further notice.

Tzar Boris' Message

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday)—
The will of the people of Bulgaria
would be his guide, Tzar Boris de-
clared at a dinner to the members of
the Bulgarian Cabinet, says a dis-
patch from Sofia.
"I will do my utmost to accomplish
my task," he said. "I will let myself
be guided by the will of the people,
will depend entirely on their devotion
and will surround myself with patri-
otic advisers who, I am convinced,
never will fail if the nation is in
danger.
"The country shall not perish. Let
us work together, full of confidence
and with a single aim—the good of
the people and of Bulgaria."

Bulgarians Surrender

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Over 65,000 Bulgarian soldiers have
surrendered to the Allies, west of
Uskub, in accordance with the pro-
visions of the armistice, it was offi-
cially announced in a dispatch from
Salonica today.

News of Ferdinand

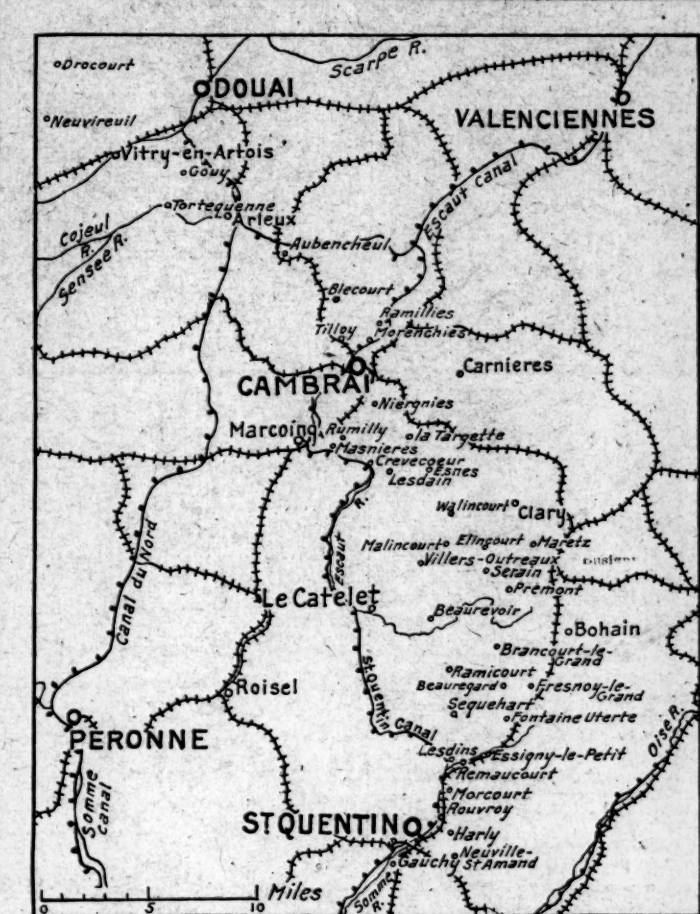
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—A Coburg message states that
Ferdinand, former Tzar of Bulgaria,
has arrived with Prince Cyril and will
settle there permanently.

AERIAL MAIL SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Wednesday)—
Business men here are endeavoring
to form a company for the establish-
ment of an aerial mail service be-
tween Australia and Great Britain. It
is stated that the journey can be
covered in 150 hours.

RECOGNITION FOR H. Y. BRADDON

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—
Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister,
announces that Mr. Hughes is advised
that the British Government officially
recognizes Mr. H. Y. Braddon as the
Commonwealth representative in the
United States.



From the Scarpe to St. Quentin

Southeast of Cambrai further progress has been made by Sir Douglas
Haig's troops. They have advanced in the direction of Bohain and Maretz,
reached the western outskirts of Waincourt and gained the line of La
Targette-Cambrai road. Cambrai itself has been entered, while to the north
of the city the Canadians have captured Ramillies and, in the neighborhood
of the village, secured the crossings of the Canal de l'Escaut. Busigny is re-
ported in allied hands.

ALLIES TAKE MORE
THAN 11,000 GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
It was reported here tonight that in yester-
day's fighting between Cambrai and
St. Quentin, the allied forces took
more than 11,000 prisoners and 200
guns. The maximum advance of the
Allies is as far as five miles in places.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH
WAR ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. Winston Churchill, Muni-
tions Minister, Says the Main
Burden Fell on the Empire
for the Last Two Years

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
GLASGOW, Scotland (Wednesday)—
Addressing the workers at George-
town filling factory yesterday, Mr.
Winston Churchill, Munitions Minis-
ter, who is continuing his tour of the
Clyde district, declared that they were
going to win right out, and were not
going to be robbed of victory at the
last moment.

At a luncheon given by the Glasgow
corporation later, he said that, valiantly
as its allies had fought in the
earlier days, the main burden had
fallen upon the British Empire for
the last two years, during which
British forces had heavier losses and
made more captures than any other
army.

He was making no invidious com-
parisons, but the fact remained that,
leaving the navy out of account, the
British military achievement was one
of the most prodigious and formidable
spectacles ever seen. Regarding the
industrial effort, they had an absolute
right to be satisfied with the past, but
further effort was needed.

It was the last spirit that would give
the decisive victory, and it was a de-
lusion to suppose that the present
open warfare would require less mun-
itions than trench fighting. On the
contrary, it would require more. In
recent weeks they had fired a heavier
tonnage of shells daily than in any
previous period of the whole struggle,
and for nearly 15 successive days,
hurled over 10,000 tons of shells daily
upon the enemy.

This was not without result. The
other day in France, he was shown
an order from von Ludendorff to his
artillery commander stating that in a
single month the enemy fire had de-
stroyed more than 13 per cent of the
whole of the German artillery.

That, Mr. Churchill remarked, was
nearly one-sixth in a single month.

Turning to the talk of discontent in
the British industries, he said he had
heard something of it in Glasgow, but
these people did not represent a hair's-
breadth of the workers. Between
2,000,000 and 3,000,000 people were
working at munitions, and since he
had been Munitions Minister, less
time had been lost by strikes from all
causes than was voluntarily given
back by workers who renounced the
Easter holidays after the March
disaster.

If for five years after the war, Mr.
Churchill added, the people devoted
the same energy, cooperation and self-
sacrifice to reconstruction as had
been devoted to the process of de-
struction, there was no social, indus-
trial or economic problem which
could not be conquered.

HINDENBURG LINE
COLLAPSES UNDER
BLOWS OF ALLIES

Interest Centers on Question as
to Where Germans Hope to
Stand—Allies Advance Be-
tween Scarpe and St. Quentin

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The Hindenburg line is gone. There
is no doubt at all about that. The
question of interest now is what is the
full significance of its rupture, and
where can the Germans next hope to
make a stand. The Hindenburg line
represented to the German High Com-
mand what the lines of Arieux once
represented to a French marshal, the
"Ne plus ultra." Marshal Villere
thought nothing could pass the lines
of Arieux, right here at Cambrai be-
it said, but one day he woke up to find
that a British general, the Duke of
Marlborough, had passed his lines
without losing a single man. It was a
mistfortune to be pitted against men
who were pygmies compared with him.
What he might have done had his
strategical genius been really tested,
no man may say.

The Hindenburg Line

But Marlborough never had to face
anything like the Hindenburg line.
Of course the Hindenburg line would
have been an impossibility in Marl-
borough's day, but taking into consid-
eration all the conditions of attack
and resistance, it is probable that no
army has ever faced anything to com-
pare to the Hindenburg line, in the
history of the world. The Germans
compared it to the Great Wall of
China, which was supposed to be im-
passable, and indeed was until it was
passed. But the Hindenburg line was
something different to any of these.
It was no mere collection of trenches,
stretching across miles of country.
It was something far more like an
underground city, traversing hundreds
of miles of country. In some places
it was twelve miles broad, in other
places, such as the Wotan switch, it
consisted of two parallel systems, one
built to support the other. Its ex-
treme right rested on the coal city of
Lens, with a network of railways,
coal fields, and iron works behind,
which offered it untold advantages.
The coal fields of Lens alone consti-
tute an underground city, safe from
bombardment, and, as the Germans
thought, safe from attack. Alongside
of Lens was the famous Vimy Ridge,
the long sloping line of downs, such
as the tactician loves to defend, but
by no means longs to attack. Thence
the line traveled south, passing
through the great cities of Douai,
Cambrai, and St. Quentin, till it
reached Laon, where the other end
rested secure on the forest and massif
of St. Gobain. Laon, with its cathedral
thrust up from the plains, and perched
on the top of a hill, a veritable watch
tower over the surrounding country,
was supported, in addition to St.
Gobain, on its left by the famous
ridge of the Chemin des Dames, a
ridge full of quarries and nature-
made machine-gun nests, in its way
as adapted to defense as Vimy itself.

In between its two flanks the Hin-
denburg line, as has been said, was
an underground city. Above ground
it was an intricate labyrinth of
trenches, winding amongst canals,
rivers, and water courses, circling
about great massifs, which served it
in the manner of bastions, with ma-
chine-gun nests perched everywhere
like a rookery, and defended in every
direction by untold intricacies of
barbed wire entanglements. It would
have been a folly to talk of its dis-
cussing; underground it was a vast
series of electric lit hotels with
water systems and sewerage systems,
with hospitals, with drying rooms and
dining rooms, and everything that
could be thought of for the protection
and comfort of the troops.

It was no wonder, then, that it was
Field Marshal von Hindenburg's "Ne
plus ultra," and no wonder that the
High Command regarded it as the
Great Wall of China. How on earth
Sir Douglas Haig and General Petain
saw the reduction of it, it is difficult
to say, but face the reduction of it
they did, and it must be remembered
that they only faced it after they had
passed through the outlying series of
defenses, stretching through Ba-
paume, Peronne, and Noyon, all of
them very little inferior to the Hin-
denburg line itself. More than once
the English and the French came to
close quarters with it, and there was
a moment, just previous to the great
German drive, when Sir Julian Byng
very nearly captured Cambrai. Then
came the German deluge, and pain-
fully and slowly the whole process
had to be begun over again. It is al-
most incredible, looking back, to re-
member that the whole series of these
defenses, including the Bapaume-
Peronne-Noyon line, have been car-
ried in a few months, and that when
the British-American divisions rolled
through the last barrier of them, on
Tuesday last, the impossible had once
more been accomplished.

At the close of his address in Eng-
lish, Professor Masaryk addressed his
countrymen in their own tongue and
as the Tzecho-Slovak leader he
summed up for them what his people
were fighting for. They were fighting,
he declared, for spiritual freedom,
"fighting against the misuse of the
church by theocracy."

The occasion of the meeting was
Illinois' celebration of its centennial
and, in Lincoln's State, Professor
Masaryk gave high tribute to Lincoln,
showing the influence which Lincoln
had exercised on his own thought. On
coming from Siberia he had paid his
first visit," he said, to Gettysburg, and
he read to his great audience Lin-
coln's Gettysburg address, adding that
"Lincoln now and for all ages ex-
pressed the American idea of democ-
racy."

BUSIGNY REPORTED CAPTURED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Advices received here tonight stated
that Busigny had been taken.

The Next Act

What is, however, perhaps even
more interesting is what is before the
Germans. That they have other lines,
one from Lille to the Moselle, and
another behind that again, running
along the Meuse to Metz, has been
confidently stated, but it takes more
than defenses to withstand a victorious
enemy, and the Germans are not likely

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 10, 1918

Business and Finance Page 11
Stock Market Quotations
Dividends Declared
Wool Market Reviewed
Municipal Bonds Tax Situation
Short Time to Convert Liberty Bonds
Public Utility Bonds Advance
Children's Page Page 14
Editorials Page 16
A League of Nations
Press the Fighting
Prohibition and the Vineyards
The Hanson Cab
Notes and Comments
European War—
Tribute to British War Achievement
Hindenburg Line Collapses Under
Blows of Allies 1
Germany's Answer to President Wil-
son's Note Awaited 1
Reported Dispatch of Turkey's Note
Demands of War Upon the Nation 2
Official War Reports 2
War Reports and Comments 2
Austrian Approval of Note is Sought
Instructions for the Bolsheviks 5
Canada's Campaign for Victory Loan
Austrian Work of Destroying Slaves 6
Cutter Land for Soldiers 13
General News—
Vigilance of Dry Forces Still Needed 1
Need For Promptness in Buying Lib-
erty Bonds Shown 1
Professor Masaryk Speaks at Chicago
Tzecho-Slovak Meeting 1
British Shipping Prospects Bright 1
Curious Rise of a Balkan Republic 3
Sir Eric Geddes Deplores Peace Talk
at Present Time 3
Liberty Loan Still Needs Over \$4,000,
000,000 4
Nicaragua Predicts New Era of Prog-
ress 4
Why Bulgaria Wanted Peace 5
Tasmania's Use of Water in Industry
Events in Career of M. Clemenceau
—II—

Retail Price List Issued in London 7
Nationalization Plan Discussed 7
United States Adds Ships to Carrying
Fleet 7
Illinois State Road Bill Opposed 7
Minute of Prayer in Los Angeles
(Cal.) Schools 8
Federated P.I.I. Islands is Urged 8
Over 70 Per Cent Boston Municipal
Cost Cases Due to Liquor Traffic 9
Patriotic League Drops Party Lines 12
Y. M. C. A. Work in Hawaiian Islands
Power Plants Are to be Rated 13
Towns Planning Idea Advanced 13
Illustrations—
Map of St. Quentin-Scarpe Sector 1
Map of Shippe Front 1
Sir Thomas White 5
Langevins Suspended Railway 8
Canadian Northwest Mounted Police
Stokesay Castle 15
Labor—
British Labor Party Program is Urged
in California 10
Labor Situation in Los Angeles 10
Letters—
Independent Labor Party for America
(Trade Unionist) Page 3
Politics: National—
California Candidate for Governor-
ship States Position 8
Constitution Work in Massachusetts 10
Special Articles—
Customs of Living of Jugo-Slavs 3
Monorail Points to New Railway Era
(Second Paper) 8
The German Hand in Lens 9
Sporting Page 12
Charotte Field Ball Team
Baseball Players' Status Big Problem
Maitlands Wins Lacrosse Title
The Home Forum Page 15
Completeness
Italian Literature of Today
The Rambler Page 3
The Man in the Street

to emerge from the Hindenburg line in any condition to continue their defense.

Not the least interesting question indeed is whether von Ludendorff has not delayed his retreat so long that he will never be able to accomplish it successfully. With the Allies in the open country beyond Cambrai and St. Quentin, with Bohain in flames, and Guise as apparently the next objective, the position of the Germans in the Laon elbow must be growing desperate. When the retreat from here begins, and begin it must, it will find itself pressed on both its flanks by the Allies, and though no doubt a certain number of troops can be drawn off in the center, the hammering of the flanks will be no mere rear-guard actions, but will be battles in which whole army corps will be necessary to secure the retreat of other army corps.

Foch's Tactics

What the general public, unaccustomed to military operations, does not yet seem to understand is that Marshal Foch is fighting a battle of extermination. That is to say, it is his intention that the German army shall never leave the Hindenburg line in any condition to defend another line. To this end, as has been pointed out repeatedly, he holds it along its whole front, so that though a certain number of troops may be retired, a greater number has always to be retained to recover their retirement, and when these are overwhelmed the tide of pursuit surges after the divisions which have escaped. The dugouts on the Hindenburg line were supposed to be shell-proof, but they became so dangerous in the later days of the present struggle that general orders had to be issued to forbid the men taking refuge in them. That is part of the battle of extermination.

Indeed, those who, on Tuesday, saw the British batteries, massed with wheel against wheel, along miles of country, pouring their deadly barrage on to the German defenses, realized that something was taking place which had never taken place before during the present war. In one section alone of the British front, a great French critic explains, two whole German reserve divisions were flung in to stay Sir Douglas Haig's advance, but, the critic declares, these divisions melted away like lead in a furnace within a few minutes.

That the British took 8000 men in Cambrai is a mere bagatelle. The 8000 garrison of Cambrai were probably the luckiest German troops on the front. The tactics of Marshal Foch, which Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain are so brilliantly carrying out for him, do not contemplate the rounding up of prisoners, but the destruction of armies.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Tonight's German War Office statement says:

"Between Cambrai and St. Quentin we have occupied positions to the rear, giving up Cambrai."

"In the Champagne there has been minor fighting."

"Astirde the Meuse the enemy has renewed his attacks."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LE HAVRE, France (Wednesday)—The Belgian official statement issued tonight says:

"In the region of St. Georges an enemy attack on one of our advanced posts was repulsed."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official statement issued today reads as follows:

"Further progress was made yesterday evening east of Sequehart and in the direction of Bohain and Marais. Our troops reached the western outskirts of Wallcourt and gained the line of La Targette-Cambrai road, capturing Foreville."

"At 5:20 o'clock this morning the attack was resumed on the whole front of the third and fourth armies. First reports indicate that rapid progress is being made everywhere."

"Shortly after midnight Canadian troops attacked north of Cambrai. Ramillies has been captured and the crossings of the canal de l'Escaut secured in the neighborhood of the village. Our troops have entered Cambrai."

"The number of prisoners taken by us yesterday exceeds 8000 and we have captured many guns."

Last night's report says:

"The third and fourth armies attacking on a front of about 20 miles this morning, between St. Quentin and Cambrai, have advanced along the whole of this front to an average depth of about three miles."

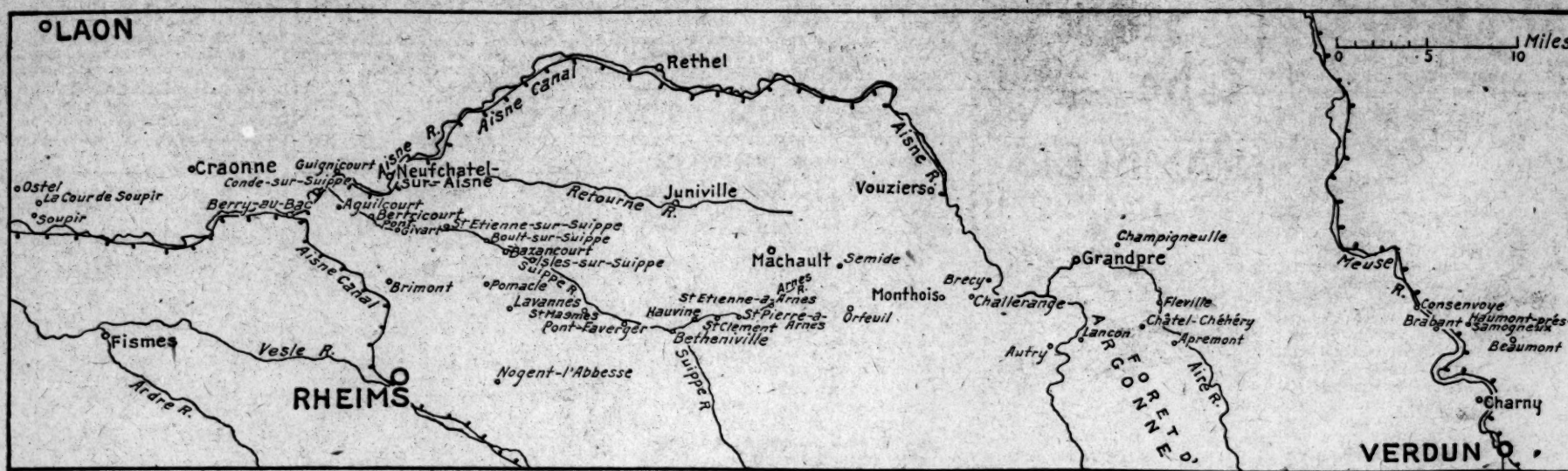
"The night had been stormy, making the assembly of troops difficult; the assault was launched in a downpour of rain. As the attack progressed the weather cleared, favoring the development of operations, which from the first were completely successful."

"On the extreme right of the British attack the English divisions have driven the enemy from the ridge of high ground southeast and east of Montbrehan and have captured the hamlet of Beauregard."

"In the right center the thirtieth American division, comprising troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee under command of General Lewis, captured Brancourt after heavy fighting. Further to the northeast they took Premont, completing a successful advance of over three miles, in the course of which they cleared the enemy from a number of farms and woods."

"On their left English, Scottish and Irish battalions captured the village of Serain early in the day. In the center English and Welsh battalions broke through the German defense system known as the Beaurevoir-Masnières line and captured Malincourt and the trench line west of Wallcourt."

"Obstinate resistance was met from strong bodies of the enemy with ma-



Allies press forward between Rheims and Verdun

Fresh successes have been achieved by the Franco-American troops north of the Arnes River. North of St. Pierre, the Germans have been driven back three kilometers and have been compelled to evacuate the plateau northeast of Autry. East of the Argonne forest, the combined allied forces captured Consenvoye, Brabant, Haumont and Beaumont, and pushed the enemy troops well behind these villages.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

British Commander in Macedonia, in Message to General Dangles, Praises Greek Forces for Their Part in Doiran Victory

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Commander-in-Chief of the British army in Macedonia has telegraphed General Dangles declaring that the Doiran victory would have been impossible but for the Greek Army's heroic resistance, and requesting that a letter from him to that effect may be read to the Greek wounded.

Austrian Governor Attacked

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Belgrade telegram to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that a Belgrade woman attempted to shoot the Austrian Governor-General last Thursday, but was disarmed and arrested.

M. Clemenceau and the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies received the latest news from the front yesterday from M. Clemenceau, who cheerfully remarked that everything was going very well. The fighting was giving the military chiefs every satisfaction and the troops, French, British and American, were admirable; if he had any criticism at all to make it was that the Americans, while always brilliant, were sometimes a little too reckless.

Progress of the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the fighting between St. Quentin and Cambrai was on a 21-mile front and the reports at the time of writing give the allied line as running east of Beauregard farm to Brancourt, thence through Premont and Serain to west of Malincourt by Esnes, La Targette to Niergnies, thence to the old line south of Cambrai.

General Gouraud's advance has taken several villages and contains the elements of considerable possibilities.

On the Meuse heights and east of the river the French and Americans attacked on a seven-mile front, where an advance of from one to two miles is believed to have been made.

Hindenburg Line Ruptured

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Hindenburg line no longer bars the path of the Allies. The definite rupture of it was achieved on the first day of the fighting in the new development toward the north of the great battle now raging from the Escaut to the Meuse.

To Anglo-Saxon forces went the honor of storming the last remnants of the maze of defenses, in some places 12 miles in depth, between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

The day's fighting also was notable in that the enemy's losses must have run into tens of thousands of men in the various sectors of the long battle front. In addition, important strategic objects were attained.

The Allies are now in the open country on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and are threatening Bohain, an important junction of roads and railways. The Americans, last night, pushed within two miles of it. Once master of Bohain, the Allies should they push toward Guise, would take in the rear not only the Laon-St. Gobain Massif, but the positions along the river Serre called by the Germans the Hunting line, which joins at Chaumont-Porcien the Brunhilde line running along the Aisne.

The Germans were so confident in the strength of the Cambrai-St. Quentin front that they neglected to organize the rectangular position bounded on the north by the line of Cambrai and Landreies and south by the Serre position, of which Guise is approximately the center. As a result of this omission, all the German positions parallel to the German frontier, starting in the east and running as far as La Capelle, Vervins and Marle, run the risk of being raked in.

The other arm of the trap, which is closing relentlessly on the Germans, that operated by General Gouraud, has

also secured important results in the teeth of desperate resistance.

While attacking the Suippe line frontally, General Gouraud is turning it by marching on Machault and Juniville and has arrived close to the former place. Consequently, there is every probability of his reaching the Brunhilde line at the time when its western continuation, the Hunting line is in danger.

To complete the day's work, Franco-American forces moved up on the right flank of the Meuse, won back places famous in the Verdun struggle and got in line with the Americans on the left bank, who are thus relieved of the flanking fire which had prevented them moving forward.

The German position has been rendered considerably worse as a result of yesterday's fighting, in the opinion of military commentators.

Celebration in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday) (By The Associated Press)—At a great meeting held in the Town Hall tonight, Melbourne celebrated the recent victories of the Entente Allies. Great enthusiasm was displayed and resolutions were enthusiastically carried.

The first resolution congratulated the allied armies on their magnificent victory over Bulgaria and expressed profound gratitude to the civil and military forces for their resolution, determination and sacrifices in defending the liberties of mankind. Another resolution congratulated General Allenby and his troops upon the magnificent victories which have freed Palestine from the Turks' domination. The third felicitated Marshal Foch and his troops for recent victories on the western front and expressed the hope that the victorious career of the Allies would be continued until the enemy's unconditional surrender is secured.

General Allenby's Advance

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Regarding General Allenby's capture of Zahle and Rayak in Syria, an official dispatch issued yesterday says:

"Rayak is the point at which the enemy broad gauge railway from the north joins the Metrogauge system in Palestine. The latter system, therefore, is entirely in our hands. A considerable quantity of rolling stock, ammunition and engineers' stores was captured. The railway station and the aerodrome had been burnt by the retreating enemy prior to the evacuation."

"Saïda (on the Mediterranean, 20 miles south of Beirut) was occupied by us on Monday without opposition, the inhabitants welcoming our arrival."

Paris and War Zone

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Paul Puzlesi-Conti, Deputy for the Seine, has asked the Ministry of War if with the military front now nearly 70 miles from Paris it would not be possible to discontinue the inclusion of the capital within the war zone.

Vienna Hears of Armistice

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An official dispatch from France on Wednesday says that on Monday the newspapers of Vienna issued, without the consent of the censor, special editions announcing that an armistice had been granted on all fronts.

Belgian Declaration Issued

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Belgian Government, according to an official dispatch from France on Wednesday, has been in consultation for the past week with the Allied Powers regarding measures to be adopted in case the Germans continue depredations in Belgium and Northern France.

Belgium has issued a declaration calling attention to the systematic sacking and destruction by the enemy, and stating that from the coast to beyond Bruges the entire male population between the ages of 15 and 45 has been brutally treated while being compelled to work for the military needs of the German army. A demand is made that the Germans be warned to stop their cruelty and destruction while evacuating the country.

Ambassador Sharp, the dispatch says, has visited the ruined districts of France collecting proofs of the devastation and witnessing the evidences of well-poisoning, destruction of fruit trees and desecration of burial places.

General March Shows Advance

WASHINGTON, D.C.—With the German peace offensive met and halted unless the enemy actually is ready to sue for peace on American and allied terms, President Wilson on Wednesday turned his attention to the battle fields where the German armies are being driven back to their own soil. He walked over to Secretary

Lansing's office at the State Department and sent for General March, who appeared with a huge military map of the west front. The conference lasted only the few minutes required for the chief of staff to show the present battle lines and point to the advances of the victorious American, British and French armies which are making inevitable a German retreat on a great scale. An important change recorded just before General March was summoned showed Cambrai, a Hindenburg line stronghold, in the hands of the British and the allied forces advancing beyond.

Military men are vastly pleased over the President's refusal even to discuss an armistice while German soldiers remain on invaded soil anywhere, thus very flatly replying to that phase of Prince Maximilian's overtures.

A Battalion Rescued

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The men of the "lost" battalion rescued on Monday morning, after having been surrounded for more than four days in the Argonne Forest, are now recovering from their experience.

They had subsisted partly on oak leaves, and many units were so depleted by minor injuries that wounded men had to take turns at guard duty.

Major Whitley was in command of the battalion.

It was just after midnight when the news first reached the men that help was coming. The rescuers rushed on through the German lines, breaking one enemy defense after another and at last completed the rescue.

While fresh troops drove the Germans from the place, the men of the battalion were able to go back to their bases.

FIXING THE PRICE OF CANADA'S WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

REGINA, Sask.—In connection with an agitation which has been widespread among farmers during the past two years that the government guarantee a minimum price for wheat in 1919, J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association and a member of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, makes the following statement:

"The whole question of the fixing of prices for wheat of a future harvest is exceedingly involved and bristles with problems of the highest moment both national and international. Quite unavailably the Canadian authorities must be guided in considerable measure by the action of the United States Government in relation to this matter. But I am confident the authorities in neither country will throw the wheat market open and out of government control during the continuation of the war."

"In considering the question of a government guaranteeing a price for a future crop, it is only fair to bear in mind that the financial risk of such action is infinitely greater if undertaken in Canada, than if undertaken in the United States. If a serious loss on wheat exported had to be borne by the United States, it would have to be carried only upon a small percentage of the wheat grown and marketed, principally within the country; assuming of course, that for domestic consumption the price guaranteed to the farmer by the government would have to be borne by the miller."

"On the other hand in the case of a guarantee by the Canadian Government, if a heavy loss had to be borne on that portion of our wheat which is exported, it would be a loss on the great bulk of the wheat raised, the price of which would be guaranteed. In this situation thoughtful men will hesitate before taking the responsibility of stating what price, if any, should be guaranteed for future crops."

CHINA SENDS MEN TO AMERICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Rev. Dr. John Gowdy, for the last 14 years president of the Anglo-China College at Foochow, China, passed through Honolulu recently, on his way to New York, to attend the centennial conference of the Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"China is sending hundreds of its young men to America and other Christian lands each year now," said Dr. Gowdy, "thanks to the interest that has been aroused by the Boxer indemnity students."

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that stand in favor, 14.

Number that stand against, 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 34.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—March 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

LAW OVERRIDDEN IN PEORIA, ILL.

The information comes from Peoria, Ill., to the effect that an enemy alien was running a saloon there without taking out a license and also at least 20 other saloons were being conducted in that city without definite knowledge on the part of the authorities as to who owns them and whether the operators are satisfactory and responsible parties. Peoria is the largest center of whisky manufacturing interests in the United States, and is also a large manufacturing center for brewery products. These being the paramount enterprises in the life of Peoria, they have dominated the political and moral life of the community, says the American issue. They talk about bootleggers and illegal sellers in dry territory, but Peoria, dominated by the liquor interests, tolerates an alien enemy in the operation of a saloon without even the formality of a license.

CITY BUYS DAIRY FARM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The city of Chicago has purchased 371 acres of land to be used by the House of Correction as a truck and dairy farm. Twenty-seven acres are to be devoted to a shelter home for women. There are three sets of farm improvements on the land which will be made use of, and other buildings will be erected as needed.

NEW JERSEY OFFICIAL COUNT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

TRENTON, N. J.—Official announcement is made that Governor Edge won the Republican senatorial nomination over George L. Record, and that George M. Lamonte was the successful Democratic candidate.

"Yale" DOOR CLOSERS

Your hardware dealer will attach a "Yale" door closer on trial. You will never take it off once you realize the degree of comfort and ease this ingenious, highly dependable device brings into the home, office, club, church or factory.

There is a size of "Yale" DOOR CLOSER to fit every door.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.

Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

New England Representatives for all

YALE Locks and Door Closers

We invite you to inspect our complete line.

ALL STANDARD CUTLERY, SPORTING GOODS, KODAKS

J.B. Hunter Company

60 Summer Street BOSTON

DEMANDS OF WAR UPON THE NATION

Masses of American People Appear Not to Realize Cost and That the Wants of Government Must Be Filled First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board is constantly confronted with the evidence that even now, when the European war has been going on for more than four years, and when the United States has been a participant in the struggle for more than a year and a half, great masses of the American people have no conception of what it is costing and must continue to cost, not only in men and money but in the changed conditions under which all must live and work. This is particularly true of business men. Some kinds of manufacturing industry have swung out of the old line and into the new, but not a week nor a day passes that men do not come to Washington protesting that they cannot get this or that wherewithal to carry on their businesses and complaining that they will be ruined unless they can be helped by the government.

This, although they were warned last March that they must expect curtailment and that it would be more and more severe as time went on. As the chairman of the War Industries Board said, there must be some way to drive it home to the consciousness of the American people that things cannot go on as usual, but that they are and must be very unusual. The governmental agencies charged with the success of the war are not concerned about whether individual businesses succeed or not. Their mission is to get everything that is necessary for the prosecution of the war, and what is left, if anything, can go to civilians, to keep up business or anything that they may prefer, but the government must be served first.

The question of labor becomes every day more serious. There is a shortage of manpower even for the production of the army's needs. Now that the Allies have the Germans on the move, it is more than ever necessary to keep them moving in the right direction without cessation, and this can be done only by keeping up the constant flow of supplies and equipment.

To get necessary labor, a method of tapping the labor supply of the country not already engaged in war work and taking the men from the less essential industries and occupations is being worked out. Private chauffeurs will probably have to go. Traveling salesmen, of whom there are many thousands, are likely to be taken from the work of distribution and turned into that of production. Waiters and bus boys can be more usefully employed, from the government's point of view.

In this striving to speed up production the obstacle is met of the pick of the men being taken for military service. The war industries must have second choice and civilian needs must be considered last.

Columbia Records AND Graphophones

Sold in Hingham, Wash.

At Pioneer Paint & Wall Paper Co. 602 "I" St.

Detroit, Michigan.

P. J. SCHMIDT

32 and 34 Michigan Avenue

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Sioux City, Iowa.

DAVIDSON BROS. CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

St. Joseph, — Kansas City, Mo.

ROBINSON SHOE CO.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

BRITISH SHIPPING PROSPECTS BRIGHT

Lord Pirrie, Controller of Shipbuilding, Comments on Work of Organized Labor in Co-operating With Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In amplification of the recent interview with Lord Pirrie, British Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding, following his tour of the shipyards of the Tyne, the Wear and the Northeast Coast, some interesting details of the controller's remarks, as reported a short time ago in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, are furnished by The Times. These details indicate that the shipping situation in Great Britain presents the most encouraging prospects.

After alluding to the substantial progress made with the construction of new private yards and extensions, as well as with the installation of necessary and labor-saving devices, he went on to say that:

New shipbuilding berths were being brought into use, and keels were already being laid on them, though six or eight months must elapse before completed vessels could be delivered.

It had been a matter of satisfaction to him to note the manner in which they were receiving the co-operation, not only of organized labor, but of individual labor, in connection with the use of labor-saving appliances and other contributory causes of improved output. In several of the yards men, who, two or three months ago were opposed to pneumatic riveting were now actually applying for the pneumatic tools, and these were being supplied to them as quickly as possible.

Coming to the subject of the needs of the private shipbuilders, Lord Pirrie made the interesting statement that plans had been diverted from the national shipyards to help them out.

He had distributed, he said, among the private yards 45 pneumatic riveting hammers, which were originally intended for the national yards. In view of the possible assumption that this might delay the work in the national yards, he gave an assurance that nothing of the kind would happen, because, as previously announced, he had arranged for the transfer to private yards of the units constructed by the bridge-building firms for the first 11 fabricated ships, which were to have been laid down in the national yards. In the meantime, the constructional work in the national yards was proceeding rapidly.

Incidentally, Lord Pirrie mentioned that 40 yards were now engaged solely on cargo shipbuilding, and every month the number was increasing. Another important factor in the provision of new shipping was that, during the last six months, the tonnage of vessels "in the water"—that is, vessels launched and fitted out—had been brought down from 415,000 gross tons to 224,000 gross tons. This large reduction in the time taken to fit out vessels, he submitted as a clear indication of the general speeding up of the shipbuilding industry.

Referring next to the subject of concrete ships, the Controller-General made the announcement that this method of construction was not, in his opinion, giving the relief that was expected. During his tour, he said, he had inspected a number of the new yards in which concrete vessels and tugs were being constructed. The principal reason for the adoption of a program of concrete ship construction toward the end of last year was the dearth of steel which then existed and the lack of skilled men. He was still of opinion that the action of his predecessor in not overlooking this method of increasing the tonnage output was perfectly sound, but the question of further concrete construction still required very serious consideration now that it was found a larger proportion of skilled labor was required than was originally considered necessary.

There is another point which he would like again to emphasize, and he did not think the public fully realized its importance, and that was the effect which merchant-ship repairs might have on new construction. There had been a very large increase in recent months in the volume of ship repairs, and as these always took precedence and consequently drew men away from new construction, this factor should be borne in mind when considering the output of new ships alone. In fact, it was only possible to obtain a correct view of the situation by taking the total number of ships, new or repaired, put into service, but for obvious reasons it was not advisable to publish the figures for repairs.

The real state of affairs in the shipbuilding industry was revealed by the figures issued by his friend, Sir Joseph Macleay, the Shipping Controller, of the tonnage of steamships, of 500 tons or more, entering and clearing United Kingdom ports from and to ports overseas. His latest figures showed that there had been an increase between January and July this year of 1,382,235 tons, or 22 per cent. The figures were so instructive that he repeated the whole table.

Period, 1918. Sailings to and from the United Kingdom:

	Gross tons
January	8,336,952
February	8,336,952
March	7,395,620
April	7,040,309
May	7,777,843
June	7,498,238
July	7,718,898

These figures quite confirmed his view, and should satisfy the public,

that all the departments concerned were fully alive to the necessities of the situation—that is to say, the combined results of new merchant construction, merchant ship repairs, and the efficient operation of shipping by the controlled, had improved the service to and from that country by 22 per cent, since January last, and these results had been achieved, notwithstanding a deficit of 594,143 gross tons during the seven months to July 31 as between the tonnage of British merchant ships produced and British merchant losses.

Lord Pirrie went on to speak of the division of the shipbuilding effort as between naval and merchant construction. On this question, he said, he had recently had several conferences with the First Lord of the Admiralty. It was probably known that the necessity for anti-submarine craft had hitherto made such demands on the shipbuilding resources of the country as to restrict seriously the output of merchant ships. As a result of his representations, the First Lord—who, he added, had given him every consideration and assistance—had now agreed to transfer a large number of men from naval to merchant construction. This would give a great impetus to merchant shipbuilding, though the warning must here again be given that immediate results could not be looked for, as it would be some little time before the effect of the additional labor would be reflected in the actual deliveries of merchant ships.

With regard to the question which had been asked as to whether the policy of organized labor was not still delaying measures of dilution in many forms, which if adopted and exploited with good will would have a marked effect in increasing output, Lord Pirrie said that the point raised was such a fair one that he thought he should endeavor to answer it. He said the output of merchant ships for the six months from Sept. 1, 1917, to Feb. 28, 1918 (641,377 gross tons), was compared with the output for the six months from March 1 to Aug. 31 this year (871,263 gross tons). It would be seen that he had produced 36 per cent more tonnage during the second period. He had carefully examined the figures of the labor engaged during the two periods, and he found that the increase was only 8 per cent. This increase of 36 per cent in output with only 8 per cent more labor, over the last two six-monthly periods, should, he thought, convince the public that employers and men were now working much more satisfactorily and pleasantly together, and that confirmed the impressions he gained from the employers and men with whom he came personally into contact during his tour.

GERMAN OFFICER ADMITS DEFEAT

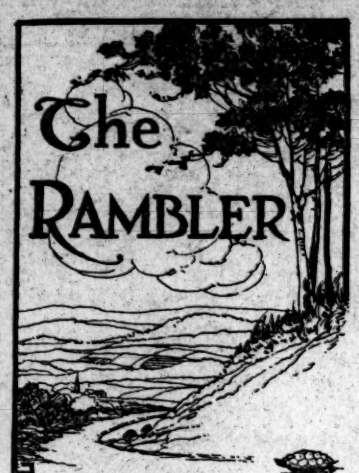
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Yesterday Canadian troops occupied the line of the Canal du Nord and pushed strong patrols east through the line of Oisy-le-Verger, Marquion," writes Mr. J. F. B. Livesay, the Canadian correspondent at the front. "Reports coming back being satisfactory, an advance in force is being carried out. The Canadian corps has now penetrated through the battle-stricken belt and is again in a country that shows little of the devastation of war. The Hun left it too quickly to destroy, but he is shelling very heavily the villages which until now have escaped and they also will soon be reduced to heaps of tumbled brick and mortar. Such a village is Ecourt-St. Quentin. On Sunday night the population of this village was evacuated by the enemy, but 48 persons, mostly old men and women, remained hid in their cellars and gave an enthusiastic welcome to British troops who thus released them after four years of slavery. They have been set the task of the slave, the women even toiling in the trenches. Two of these young men of 22, fired with the desire to lay their lives at the service of France, escaped back through the bombardment to our lines. They are middle class and educated. 'In our house,' they said, 'were billeted German officers. All July they were very cocky; a reverse on the Somme, what did it matter? The war was won.' Then came the Canadian attack on this line and their tone changed. On Sunday night they rushed in, threw together a few of their effects, leaving the rest, and started off at great haste to Marquette whence they said their divisional headquarters have been moved from Cambrai, now denuded of troops. They expect to make a stand before Douai. A non-commissioned officer, not a bad fellow, who had shown us some kindnesses in our misery, shook his face in our direction. 'We are beaten,' he cried, 'and the army knows it. Our men are demoralized. They surrender in flocks. If these miseries of Berlin do not make peace soon a great catastrophe will overwhelm the fatherland.'"

CONSCRIPTION AGREEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The governments of Greece, Italy and Belgium have notified the Canadian Government that they are prepared to sign treaties with the Dominion, similar to that which is in effect in the United States. These treaties provide for reciprocal conscription of men for military service. The effect of this will be that men holding allegiance to any one of these three countries, being of military age, will have to join their own army within a stated period or be drafted into the Canadian Army. It is estimated that there are some 25,000 to 30,000 Greeks and Italians in Canada who will be affected by the new treaties. A similar treaty is to be concluded with France in the course of a few days.



The Man in the Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It was Emerson who discovered him, but whether it was in Boston or in Concord history does not relate. It might, indeed, have been in London, but wherever it may have been, one place it certainly was not—the study with the double windows in Cheyne Row. Not that he was not known in Cheyne Row, only that he was not admitted there. In Cheyne Row he had many aliases as that remarkable virtuoso, Mr. Charles Peace. The owner of the study was ready, at all times to confess to thirty million of him in the British Isles alone, and not a few of them he would have admitted drove a gig.

Years ago one of that strange tribe which collects anything and everything, from titles to postage stamps, produced a new Ecclesiasticus. It had a proverb for a god-mother, and was called the Wisdom of the Street. The more any one read it, the more the conviction was strengthened of how easy it must be to pass for a Solomon, on the side-walk or on the pavement, or even amongst the drivers of gigs. For your gigman, forget it not, is the "upper crust" of the street. "Thus," says the historian, "does society naturally divide itself into four classes: Noblemen, Gentlemen, Gigmans, and Men." The very term "upper crust" is redolent of the street, or at any rate of the streets that radiate from Trafalgar Square. For, of course, if you will go and rub shoulders with the porters on the Galata Bridge, or mingle with the crowd in the bazaars of Benares, you will learn that there are more streets than Broadway or the Via Appia, but you will learn also that the "upper crust" has its equivalent in all of them.

Now this book of the Wisdom of the Street is no mere insular compendium. It has the flair of Demos on every page, albeit an Anglo-Saxon Demos. It might be studied with profit in Oxford Street or Forty-Second Street, on the East Side or in the East End; on Dufferin Terrace or in Collins Street, in Clive Ghat Street or in Adderley Street. In it the "Almighty Dollar" jostles with "Get your hair cut"; the Hindu "pukka" with the "out-span" of the veldt. All in a prodigious confusion, but with an indication that Anglo-Saxondom belongs to four continents. The Wisdom of the Street is, naturally, not to be found in isolated words or phrases. All that that shows is how, as the Anglo-Saxon follows the sun, he lays every language under tribute to English speech.

The wise man of the East might claim to be a King in Jerusalem, but it by no means follows that he was. The wise man was, indeed, sufficiently wise to be aware of the advantage not only of an advertisement, but of what Mr. Petuengro would assuredly have termed a bonnet. Mr. Petuengro, or was it Mr. Petuengro's friend, Tawno Chikno, anyway it is very much the same thing, declared that he once met a wiseman in Brum-magem, who insisted that there was nothing like blowing your own horn. Though, from what is recorded of Mr. Tawno Chikno, there was scarcely any necessity whatever for him to have gone so far afield to imitate that information. What on earth was Monument Street so called for, or for that matter, Trafalgar Square? After all, it is a weakness that fills in the interval between Aesop and Sir William Gilbert. "The fly sate upon the axle-tree of the chariot, and said, What a dust do I raise!" Thus Aesop. Some twenty-five centuries later, Sir William wrote:

If you wish in the world to advance, Your merits you'll have to enhance. You must stir it and stum it. And blow your own trumpet. Trust me, you haven't a chance!

Between the fly and Robin, there is a whole wilderness of Tawno Chiknos and their philosophy.

Not that the wisdom of the street is necessarily the wisdom of Mr. Tawno Chikno. It is far nearer the philosophy of the obvious. Dollars are dollars, the street will tell you, which is true, though even then it will tell you what dollars is. The great Hebrew philosopher, whose wisdom was in the street but not of it, did that incomparably, centuries ago, when he wrote: "The love of money is the root of all evil." The trouble is that the wisdom of the street has repeated the words ever since without in the least believing them. And, indeed, belief was, in the very nature of things, impossible, for the words, as explained by the pundits, were bereft of their metaphysical intention. If there is one word, indeed, at which the street stands aghast, it is metaphysics. And not only the street either: the materialist literally writes before it, "Quand," says Voltaire victoriously, "celui qui l'on parle ne comprend pas, et celui qui parle ne se comprend pas, c'est de la métaphysique," which is to say, "When anyone to whom you speak does not understand you, and when you do not understand yourself, that is metaphysics." Mr. Emery "Awkins himself could not have put it to Covent Garden more sententiously. From all of which it will be observed that the gods sometimes descend to

the street, especially in their more atrocious moods.

Mr. Emery "Awkins, it will be remembered, "is a fast name," and one to conjure with, withal, in Covent Garden. Distinctly is Mr. "Awkins a man in and of the street, and endowed with a philosophy in and of the street. It is a gracious philosophy, rich with the milk of human kindness, and completely circumscribed with what? naturally its own limitations. Covent Garden is not Mars Hill. Most decidedly it is not. Voltaire would have been the first to admit it.

CUSTOMS OF LIVING OF JUGO-SLAVS

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 9.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Owing to the fact that the Jugo-Slavs have for many years lived in almost complete seclusion, very little is known generally about their customs and ideals. But today, because of the activity of the Jugo-Slavs in the war, Americans are showing quite a decided interest in all questions concerning the South Slav people. In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Beatrice E. Stevenson, Ph.D., a specialist for the Jugo-Slavs in the Department of Work for Foreign-Born Women of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., gave the following interesting insight into their lives:

"The sway of old customs has been prominent in Serbia and other Balkan states because of the lack of disrupting world-wide events. Hemmed in on every side, these little countries have pursued their own life uninteruptedly. In summer time the Slavs till their fields by community labor, especially the occupations of mowing and reaping. On certain saints' days, when the Serbian peasants object to working themselves, they often work voluntarily for a wealthy neighbor, receiving no pay, but being given their food and drink. This is called moba. Sowing, reaping or gathering hay, digging corn, or picking plums, these occasions are enlivened by songs. It is mostly young girls, men and newly married women who attend a moba. All dress in their best and reap the whole day, singing and joking till sundown. Then a sumptuous open-air repast is served, and dancing goes on till dawn. The rows of silver coins on the necks of the girls resound as they dance and sing:

"Orglice; zveka, zveka! Moje srce; jeka, jeka!"

"(The girls' necklaces sound, zveka, zveka! My heart longingly echoes, echoes!)"

"During the long fall and winter nights the girls and young married women assemble at some house to spin, either for their hostess or themselves. Such an assemblage is called prelo, or spinning-bee, and it is often attended by young men, who help to make the time pass gayly. In Slavonia they bring their banjos and play, while in Serbia they play the duduk or svirala (flute).

"He who does not mend old clothes will not wear new ones," is the wording of a Serbian adage which praises industry. "The patch sustains the household," is another; and "The face of a wife shows what her husband is," the shirt of the husband what his wife is. Curiously characteristic are some of the witticisms about guests, welcome and unwelcome. "For the best guest three days are enough," runs one saying. A comic refrain is herewith quoted which might have been the protest arising from some host or hostess whose patience had been outraged:

"Seven homes can milk one goat. And boast of food for all, A bridge of cheese would span the moat, And mills would turn of whey— If guests thronged not the hall."

"A Greek girl on a visit to Serbia with her brother some years ago told the story of Serbian hospitality in her own words as follows:

"Rescued from the inn, we were taken, not to P's home, but to that of his father, a better one. The old gentleman received us outside of the house, and told us how happy he was to have us.

"I was thereupon accepted in this home to which an hour before I had been a complete stranger, just as naturally as if I had been a long-awaited daughter."

"Because Serbians feel such a sense of kinship and hospitality, their sufferings during this war have been all the greater. Not a family but what has experienced disruption. Very little is heard on the outside from those hundreds of Serbian mothers, who, not being able to bear the rigors of the retreat, were left in conquered Serbia."

"It is the message of social welfare and comfort in a life of distress that American women can bring to Balkan women. Great American institutions could share their ideas, their ideals, and their practicality with their sisters of an allied power. War conditions are most sensitive; it is then that friendly advances can be made. The Jugo-Slav women stand much in need of what American women can give them. Already the prestige of English and American women is high in the Balkans. Numerous examples of glorious womanhood have gone out there, and the people of Serbia, Montenegro and Albania know that deep in their hearts they owe a debt of gratitude already to the women of Anglo-Saxon blood. May the growing bond be strengthened with the years!"

NEW FILMS OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A western office of the Division of Films of the Committee on Public Information has been opened here. The activities of the Division of Films embraces the government war expositions, official war films and still pictures which are soon to be given wide circulation.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 362)

Independent Labor Party for America

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There is a time to speak and a time to be silent, and surely now, if ever, it is the time for labor to speak, notwithstanding the consistent opposition of organized labor's chiefs.

Great honor is due President Wilson for the way in which he has made the Allies party to recognition of the sovereignty of all nations—large and small—and tacitly agree to the formation of a League of Nations. The greatest champions of humanity today, the British Labor Party, were not slow to see this worthiness in our President's foreign policy, and spontaneously showed their appreciation and admiration because these declarations put him in line with the great labor groups of the world today. Despite the lofty idealism of our President, labor is decidedly apprehensive. The will of the government to prosecute the war to a finish is constant, but the will to recognize the chief means to that end—labor—is by no means constant.

In England, the dexterous and able Premier, Lloyd George, realized his impotence without the whole-hearted support of labor. Not until Arthur Henderson, the iron molder, George Barnes, the engineer, John Hodge, the steel smelter, J. R. Clynes, the cotton weaver, and G. H. Roberts, the printer, were in his Cabinet did he accomplish much. And the contact has given him more than a veneer of democracy. Of course, labor in England is a political fact, and this kind of insistence, no doubt, has some bearing on the actions of Mr. Lloyd George.

The fact that our President, in the choice of men for his Cabinet, has pinned his faith on bankers and financiers, steel and law lords, editors and heads of colleges, is no very serious indictment of the President; but it assuredly is a very serious indictment of the A. F. of L. and Gompersism.

A multi-millionaire manufacturer recently expressed himself thus: "Under cover of the world war, the reactionary banking, corporation and lobby gangs, in every state of the country, are attempting to creep into the offices of public trust. Their motive is apparent. While the eyes of the people are turned in the direction of Europe, these agents of privilege would check the progress of the human welfare legislation, such as the minimum wage, the 48-hour law for women and children and the improvement of conditions under which men, women and children toil in factory and mill. They would seize water power of the states and other natural resources, as they attempted to do in the first war session of our Legislature. Another motive of the predatory crew is to trench themselves solidly in all departments of government, so that, when the war is over, they can return control of the railroads, food supplies, street railways, the merchant marine, and other public utilities to the hands of the private owners."

Strong language, and, coming from one of the "Directing Intelligence" class, there must be something in it. And yet labor has nothing to say. But yesterday, the steel lord, Mr. Charles Schwab, hostile as he has always been to organized and unorganized labor, was made director-general of the ship industry; and yet labor has nothing to say. And today we have Secretary of War Baker telling laborers of the A. F. of L. that short work would be made of them if they sought to profiteer (through striking) at the expense of the government. Laborers at 47½ cents per hour, at work only when weather permits, profiteers? No wonder we do not hear much about the packers and about the 640 millions spent on aeroplanes, when we have common laborers daring to ask 50 cents per hour so as to buy a little more margarine and a little more of cold-storage products!

In keeping with this policy of silence on the part of labor was the action of Mr. Sterling (the A. F. of L. legislative agent at Washington) at the Massachusetts A. F. of L. state conference. The conference, after considerable discussion upon the question of reconstruction after the war, voted almost unanimously in favor of a reconstruction council being formed all over the State so that labor would be prepared for the new conditions after the war. The case was admirably put by Mr. John Stevens of Boston and others; but Mr. Sterling, under the strict orders of the chief, took up the negative attitude, asking that nothing be done until after the war! Advice such as this is not due to any war-time need or national crisis. It is the outcome solely of Mr. Gompers' fear of, and bitter and dogmatic opposition to, political action by the unions.

The most deliberate use of his domination came under the writer's observation some time ago. The Massachusetts State Federation was heartily in favor of a State Labor Party but foolishly left the matter in the hands of the then executive committee, which called a committee to go into the whole matter carefully. The committee was proceeding about its business in good democratic fashion when the privilege of the floor was asked for Mr. Gompers' special representative from Washington. The privilege was given not too gracefully, and never was privilege granted so abused. Mr. Gompers' statement against a labor party was read by his representative (Mr. Hamilton); it took about one hour to read, and was a most unworthy attack on the labor parties of the whole world, especially the British Labor Party.

In 1909 Mr. Gompers made the fol-

lowing declaration after a visit to Europe: "We are, in the United States, not less than two decades behind many of the European countries in the protection of the life, health and limb of the workers." This is primarily true of England, France and Germany, where there are strong labor and radical groups. What better repudiation of his policy—the A. F. of L. policy—could we ask for than this! There are no Labor Party members in Congress here, hence we can expect little regard for the welfare of the toiling millions on the part of the politicians. In the nature of things it is impossible for them to see the workers' point of view or understand their problems. The very existence of trade unions is the most tangible proof possible that the workers do not trust "Big Business," and Mr. Gompers has shared this suspicion with them so conspicuously that they dig into their pockets so that they may be free to fight for them. He has always done so manfully; but why does he not oppose the wrongdoers politically as well as in the economic field?

The trade unionist would never think of putting Mr. Schwab into Mr. Gompers' position as president of the A. F. of L., and yet, in effect, that is what the trade unionists do—strongly supported, too, by Mr. Gompers—at election time. They put men into power who are employers, or agents of employers, and they see to it that legislation is put through abrogating the results obtained by the trade unions in the economic field. If all the money spent in the past 20 years by the A. F. of L. and the international unions in lobbying in the interests of labor had been spent in building up an independent Labor Party, America would be first among the peoples of the earth in its fight for humanity. It is not yet too late. Let us "cast off all fooling" by admitting that the course pursued in the past was wrong. Let our actions from now on be as strong in the political field as in the economic, by the formation in America of an "Independent Labor Party" in politics.

(Signed) TRADE UNIONIST.

TURKS HEAD BUYERS OF SWISS WATCHES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—From the latest official statistics of the Swiss watch industry, it appears that Turkey, for the first time, heads the list of foreign countries as buyers of Swiss gold watches. It appears, however, that these watches are not destined for commercial purposes; the wily Turk is melting them down and converting the precious gold metal into coinage. Turkey is also the largest buyer of watches of all kinds, her purchases amounting to 2,700,000 francs in the first three months of the present year. For silver and nickel watches England remains Switzerland's best customer.

During the first quarter of 1918 Swiss manufacturers exported finished watches to the value of 35,850 francs, compared with 39,100,000 francs in 1917. The total exports of the works, and other finished parts of watches, amounts to 9500 francs. There has been a great increase in the export of high-grade scientific instruments especially to Great Britain. The report of the federal finance department on the development in the Swiss industries in precious metals for the year 1917, shows on the whole very satisfactory results. The Control Office stamped 3,700,000 gold, silver, and platinum watchcases compared with 3,500,000 in 1916, and further 184,165 articles of jewelry and table and household ware. Compared with the returns for 1916 these figures show a decrease of 58,136 gold cases, and 201,990 silver cases. The jewelry on the other hand shows an increase of 42,500 pieces.

Considering the difficulties in getting raw materials, the report states, the situation of the Swiss watch industry is very favorable. The trade in fancy articles is also increasing. The Federal Council has just issued a decree regulating the sale and purchase of precious metals, platinum, gold, and silver, restricting the right to deal in them to certain firms, and providing for the fixing of maximum prices.

Oriental Rugs

Special values in the finer quality Moslems, Kurds, Daghestans, Shirvans, Guenjes, Anatolians, Persians. Beautiful colors—excellent designs.

45.00 and 55.00

Also a number of antique and semi-antique rugs, Bokharas, Bijars, Daghestans, Irans, Kurdsians, at

75.00 to 125.00

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West Boston, Mass.

LEOPOLD & HOOKS

The Style Shop

MEN'S CLOTHIERS,

HATTERS & FURNISHERS

414 Austin St. Waco, Texas

GRAIN AND HAY

QUICK RETURN ON INVESTMENTS

WALTER M. BROWN

MEMPHIS, TENN.

In 1909 Mr. Gompers made the fol-

CURIOUS RISE OF A BALKAN REPUBLIC

How the Little Republic of Koritsa Was Formed As a Temporary Expedient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A republic has already arisen within the area of the Balkans which, according to a correspondent of The Times of London, is the direct result of the war. As a fact, the little Republic of Koritsa or Korce as it is called in Albania, originated through the initiative of a brilliant French colonel of cavalry in the late autumn of 1916. Situated within the territory of Albania, it may, perhaps, be best described as a historical episode.

At the time of its formation, the bulk of Albania was occupied by the Austrians. In the south the Italians held Avlona, but between them and the allied Salonika forces was a solid wedge of Austrians and King Constantine's unfriendly Greeks.

In the autumn, General Sarraill pushed forward in a northwesterly direction, and occupied Koritsa and the region near Lake Malik. This was the first time that French troops from Salonika had found themselves in Albanian territory, and the colonel in command was faced with the problem of setting up a civil administration. Northeast lay Serbia and southeast lay Greece, but Koritsa was neither. According to the treaty of Bucharest, the only legal instrument recognized by the Allies, it was part of Albania. The colonel solved the difficulty by proclaiming Koritsa and the Caza or administrative district of which it is the capital, to be an autonomous Albanian republic, under the protection of the Allies.

General Sarraill, confronted with a fait accompli, accepted the situation, and Koritsa has remained a republic under a council of 42 elders, mixed Mussulman and Christian. When the governing body was set up, Essad Pasha uttered a blessing in Albanian, a flag was devised, a post office system set up, and stamps issued.

All, however, has not gone without a hitch. The two-headed eagle which flaunted so bravely on the flag and the first stamp issue, roused antagonism, and was said to be not the genuine bird beloved of Skanderberg and all good Shkipetari, but a monstrous Austrian imperial creature. Yet, on the whole, Koritsa has greatly enjoyed its autonomy, even if it realizes that days are coming when it will be merged in some larger whole. Meantime, owing to various advances of the Allies, it gained several extensions of territory.

MANITOBA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Women's Labor League refused to send representatives to the proposed conference on the laws affecting Manitoba women which is being arranged by the Political Educational League with the cooperation of the Local Council of Women. The members of the Labor League claimed that the local council furnished women workers during the big civic strike in May.



THURSDAY

To cleanse the hands of stains, to make it more than a mere surface washing, to leave the skin in its dainty natural condition.

BO-RAXO

The pure Borax in BO-RAXO dissolves away all dirt and grime and leaves the skin smooth, soft and white.

At All Dealers 15c and 30c

Louise Day Putnam Lee

INTERIOR DECORATION

4 West 40th Street, NEW YORK

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRANK & SEDER

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Washington, D. C.

R. EHRlich

3016 14th Street N. W.

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

Battle Creek, Mich.

BAHLMAN'S

GERMAN SINCERITY TESTED BY PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE

(Continued from page one)

be regarded at least as one indication of a change toward reformation and sincerity.

In Administration circles, there is a disposition to deplore a tendency in the Senate to create opposition to the President's action in not making the appeal at all. But as his friends have declared, they are willing to await the answer from Berlin to justify his diplomacy.

Most of all, the government desires the people of America to keep themselves girded up for war and for an indefinite exertion of all their force, for even a military surrender will be only a partial victory.

Views of Senators

Majority Opinion Is That Germany's Hand Will Be Forced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Whatever criticism members of Congress have directed against the President's peace communication, is based, not on any distrust as to his capacity for wise statesmanship, but purely on the great distrust always inspired by the maneuvers of the Imperial German Government. Combined with this, there is strong antagonism to any peace talk or discussion which, without leading anywhere, might conceivably have a bad effect on the military situation. This consideration, and not any desire whatever to reflect on the President's wisdom, is the reason why Senator Lodge, and other Senators who expressed their private convictions, are somewhat doubtful of the efficacy of the communication sent to the Imperial German Government.

When the Senate convenes on Thursday, Senator Lodge, minority leader and ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, will present his views and the reasons why he was "keenly disappointed." Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who was in touch with the White House on Wednesday, will support the action of the President. The Senator from Nebraska holds that the President's inquiries of the German Chancellor will clarify the situation and reveal what the attitude of the Imperial German Government is to the "irreducible minimum" of surrender which must form the basis for negotiations.

Many senators, like Senator Borah of Idaho, for instance, hold that it is absolutely impossible that the Allies and the United States should have any dealings with the present constituted authorities of the Imperial German Government. In the same quarters, the idea of letting the German military machine be withdrawn intact within their own borders at the very moment when they are outflanked and outgeneraled by the Allies is not favorably received.

Apart from these considerations, the President is strongly supported, the general view being that, while not committing this government to any course of action, his inquiries will show the world where the German Government stands, and if their answer fail to satisfy, they will not be able to say that they have offered peace and were spurned.

"In my opinion," said Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, "the note of the President to the Imperial German Government is just as effective as if he had hardly and bluntly proposed unconditional surrender. It must elicit a reply, which, in the very nature of things, will disclose whether or not the German Government was sincere in the original proposition for peace negotiations. I am inclined to believe that the answer of the German Government will disclose its absolute insincerity. Germany cannot comply with the 14 peace principles laid down by President Wilson and the terms embodied in his New York addresses without laying down her arms, withdrawing within her borders, abandoning territory heretofore taken by conquest, and, in fact, submitting to unconditional surrender. In my opinion the President's note is a polite demand that the Central Powers surrender unconditionally before peace negotiations can be begun."

Representative Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, one of the administration spokesmen in the House, said:

"To have answered otherwise, as suggested by Senator Lodge and Congressman Foss, should have been done, would have enabled the Kaiser to again raise the morale of his country and would have enabled him to say, 'I have preferred peace, but it has been spurned—we must fight on.' This could have resulted only in the raising of German morale, an intensification of her efforts, a prolongation of the war, and simply made our task more difficult."

"The President's reply," said Senator Ashurst of Arizona, "is one of the most masterly strokes of his entire service. He has, by his inquiry, set a trap for the German Government which cannot be escaped."

"To have refused any consideration of the German overtures," said Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, "would be to give color to Germany's contention that she is fighting a defensive war, and probably restore, in part, the morale of the German Army. The President has demanded a frank and sincere test of Germany's good faith, and the wisdom of his course will, in my opinion, be vindicated by subsequent events."

Bankers Commend Note

New York Sentiment Generally Approves President's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent bankers in Wall Street express gratification over the note sent by President Wilson to Germany. They contend that it sets forth clearly the

position of this country, and that Germany and her allies will now be compelled to state clearly their position.

Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator, told this bureau that he thought the President had done exactly the right thing. He pointed out that the answers to the President's queries would prove whether the peace move was sincere. If it was, the President would have an opportunity to get the aims of America and the Allies before the German people, for the German Government would be placed in such a position that they could not withhold any part of the President's words from the people. He thought the whole situation very encouraging, in the light of the possibility it holds out for the President to drive a wedge between the German people and their present government.

J. P. Morgan issued this statement: "I am perfectly satisfied with President Wilson's answer, and this is saying a good deal, for nobody, from the beginning, has been more certain of the necessity of a complete victory than I have. The President has again, it seems to me, voiced the feeling of the whole country."

In other quarters, some disappointment was expressed. This was chiefly among those who demand unconditional surrender from Germany and no cessation of hostilities until that surrender is made.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, was disappointed that the President had apparently opened the way for further discussions with the Imperial German Chancellor, but glad he had made the stipulations set down in his note.

"We are standing on the threshold of a great victory," said Mr. Wickersham. "Shall we stop and allow the Germans to gain advantage by a negotiation before they have given fruits unto their repentance?"

The Majority Socialists like the note. They say it leaves Germany no chance for quibbling. "And the President," says The New York Call, "in refusing to be stampeded by a press that does not represent public sentiment, will find that the people will uphold him in every step he takes toward bringing peace to a world in agony and sorrow. Germany must answer, and the great heart of humanity pulses with the hope that the answer will be of such a character that peace, with all its blessings, will envelop the entire world before this fateful year comes to its close."

Sir Henry Babington Smith, Acting British High Commissioner, said: "However uncompromising President Wilson may think the answer to the offer should be, he will find the allied peoples behind him."

Labor Stands Firm

Spokesman for Federation Declares Against Negotiated Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The two questions which President Wilson asks of Germany, according to general opinion here, cover exactly the points which must be cleared away, by Germany herself, before she can prove that her latest peace advance has any sincerity in it.

Announcement of the President's action came almost simultaneously with a statement by the American Federation of Labor declaring that the recent peace overtures are in keeping with all other proposals of a similar character that have been previously submitted.

John R. Alpine, acting president of the A. F. of L. in the absence of Samuel Gompers, said:

"The voice of the American labor movement tells us to ignore these peace overtures and to batter away at the enemy lines until the road is cleared to Berlin and a peace there effected that will last for all time and rid the world of the evils that have besieged us for four years. 'The workers of our country refuse to be deluded by what we believe to be this last attempt to deceive. We want that the world should be rid of the iron heel and the mailed fist. We want peace, but we want such a peace as will insure freedom and democracy for all the world and for all time. 'Like the men on the firing line, our workers at home are extending themselves to the limit of human endurance to the end that a glorious and lasting peace shall result. There can be no peace except it be such a peace as has been enunciated by the President. When he declares the time at hand for peace negotiations, the workers will be with him in word and deed, just as they have been from the beginning.'"

"The President's reply," said Senator Ashurst of Arizona, "is one of the most masterly strokes of his entire service. He has, by his inquiry, set a trap for the German Government which cannot be escaped."

CERTIFICATES FOR VISITORS TO BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Secretary of the Ministry of National Service announces that in view of representations that Irishmen temporarily visiting Great Britain on urgent business or private affairs should be protected in certain circumstances from recruitment during their visit, although they are not otherwise protected, such men may apply to the National Service Recruiting Office in Dublin, Belfast or Cork, for a certificate of protection, which will be recognized by the recruiting authorities in Great Britain. The regulation does not apply to men such as commercial travelers making regular business visits, or to holiday visits, and the protection afforded will be limited to 14 days from the stated date of departure for Great Britain. Men remaining longer than the period allowed will be required to re-register for service in the ordinary course.

SEEK AUSTRIAN APPROVAL OF NOTE

Premier to Throw Responsibility for War Upon Entente Unless Favorable Reply Is Sent to Peace Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message states that the Premier, explaining the Austrian note to the United States in the Chamber of Deputies, claimed that the acceptance of Mr. Wilson's conditions demonstrated the Central Powers' readiness to adopt any means calculated to achieve their pacific aims, and remarked that such acceptance would entail a modification of Austrian public opinion's political ideas.

He asked the Chamber to approve the step, and declared that an unfavorable reply from the enemy would indicate an uncompromising will for destruction, which would be met with unshakable resolution. He hoped, however, that humanity would be spared such a terrible decision.

Approval of Wilson Note

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note was published in the noon editions of the newspapers today, and was greeted with general satisfaction and expressions of approval throughout Paris.

Deputies Discuss Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—There was an animated scene at the Palais Bourbon, yesterday, as deputies congregated in the lobbies discussing the Austro-German peace proposal to President Wilson. It was the first meeting of the Chamber of Deputies since the sudden political development, and a good deal more was heard on that subject than on the news from the front, though the military situation was referred to as most favorable and the general consensus of opinion was that, in the fresh offensive of Marshal Poch was the best, and in fact the only desirable, answer to the Central Empires, unless the complexion of the situation were changed by unconditional acceptance of President Wilson's conditions and such provision of guarantees as would satisfy the allied governments of the sincerity of the Central Empires.

The feeling of confidence was expressed by Deputies of all shades of opinion that the President of the United States would prove fully equal to the situation.

Toward evening M. Clemenceau appeared. He had no further information on the political situation, but, referring to the news from the front, he said things were going well, the military operations were most satisfactory, and, added the Premier, "that is the best answer we can give Germany."

Urges Defense Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Walter Rathenau in the Vossische Zeitung denounces the German démarche as over hasty on the ground that, while they all want peace negotiations, they should not begin when one is yielding, but the front should first be consolidated.

The answer will be negative and humiliating, he predicts, and declares that whoever has lost his nerve must be superseded.

If an unsatisfactory reply comes, they must be prepared, and a defense ministry of civilians and soldiers with wide powers, must be created, with the three-fold task of appealing to the people in the language of truth, dispatching to the front all soldiers on home service or on leave, and combining, from east to west, all able to bear arms.

What use, he asks, are garrisons and expeditionary forces in Russia today. We want peace, the article concludes, but not a peace of subjection.

Vatican Press Comment

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Commenting upon the German proposal for an armistice, the Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official Vatican organ, says: "An unconditional acceptance of the offer made by the Central Empires is out of the question unless invaded territories are first evacuated as a guarantee of the enemy's good intentions."

Evacuation No Guarantee

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Gen. J. M. V. Mallette, the military critic for Le Temps, has written a letter from the front, saying that the German armies are at the end of their

strength and that the German High Command is hoping to save them.

"An armistice, even with the obligation to evacuate invaded territory and Alsace-Lorraine," he continues, "would allow the German command to withdraw its armies in security to a distance sufficient to give time to reform the ranks in preparation for the moment when Berlin will denounce the Allies' conditions as impossible."

Other military commentators agree with the view of General Mallette. Colonel de Thomassin says:

"The bull has got his horns caught in a bush of thorns. Shall we let him extricate himself and get away? There is no doubt that our High Command, whose affair it is, will require as a fundamental condition of an armistice, the evacuation not only of France, Belgium and Luxembourg, but also of Alsace-Lorraine which we will occupy ourselves."

"Then we could begin to talk, for if von Ludendorff succeeded in reaching Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine unscathed he could, thanks to the formidable defensive organization in Alsace-Lorraine, hold the front from Mulhausen to Thionville and triple his effectiveness. He would also have enough men to hold up for a long time on the front from Thionville to Aix-la-Chapelle."

Major de Civrieux, in Le Matin points out that the strategic conditions alone do not suffice to indicate the importance of the battle, which aims more than ever at the destruction of the enemy, either in direct combat or by maneuver. The German losses have been enormous, and not only in prisoners. In a single section of the British front two fresh German divisions were thrown into the furnace and melted away in a few moments.

Von Ludendorff delayed his general retreat so long that, according to the view of this critic, he is in danger of leading back merely the remnant of his army to the famous "glacis" which protects Germany. Major de Civrieux asks:

"This precipitate demand for an armistice—does it not spring from a vision of disaster?"

Commandant Mirabel, one of the best known military critics in France, expressed the view that the Germans, if they were harassed and pressed during their retreat to the Meuse, would lose one-third of their effectiveness and one-half of their matériel and would find themselves comparatively as weak on the line of the Meuse as they were now. On the other hand, he declared, if they were allowed to retreat to the powerfully fortified lines of the Meuse with their armies intact and their line shortened by nearly 300 kilometers, 40 of their divisions would be available for maneuvering.

Lorraine's Demands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In connection with Germany's peace move M. Clemenceau has received several communications from societies and associations. The Société des Lettres congratulating "the glorious minister of victory to whom we owe in a large measure the safety of our country," declared that no one in France would agree to enter into pourparlers so long as the enemy occupied an inch of French territory, including Alsace-Lorraine. The Groupe Lorraine has sent a message to the Premier, through its president, pointing to the fact that the German Chancellor has virtually, in his Reichstag speech, refused to restate the conquest of 1870 and make amends for the violation of the right of peoples.

"In the name of the annexed Lorrainers," says the message, "we protest with indignation at the Chancellor's scheme. We are French and nothing else, and we ask that our country shall be unconditionally returned to France."

Mr. Churchill's Warning

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland (Monday)—At Glasgow today, Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said he could feel no degree of assurance that their righteous and indispensable war aims would at present receive the recognition they required, nor, in view of the approaching winter, could he feel they had the right to count upon an immediate decision of a final character in the West.

Chancellor Criticized

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Georg Bernhard, the German political writer, writing for the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, says that Prince Maximilian's announcement in the Reichstag that an armistice has been requested was received in silence.

Herr Bernhard bitterly complains that Prince Maximilian neglected the opportunity to declare that Germany was ready to discuss with France the fate of Alsace and Lorraine, and with Russia the question of border

provinces. He says this omission confirms the view that the new government means to perpetuate the political conceptions of the old government, and declares that this continuation of the old policy is extraordinarily dangerous. He concludes:

"The government only puts its trust in President Wilson and a kind fate."

Signs of the Times

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kreuz Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin note that Prince Maximilian, who is a cavalry general, addressed the Reichstag on Saturday attired in civilian clothes. They contrast this with the attitude of former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, a civilian, who spoke in the Reichstag on Aug. 4, 1914, in the uniform of a general.

Labor Indorses Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Leaders of the Labor Party today issued a statement giving an indorsement to President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace offensive.

The statement also urges a declaration from the allied governments giving acceptance to the President's fundamental ideas.

ALLEGED GERMAN SYMPATHIZER HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Charles F. Banning, a naturalized American, chairman of the board of directors of the Banning Cooper Company, Ltd., and vice-president of the Huesner Engineering Company, and a reputed multimillionaire, charged with having violated the Espionage Act and suspected of being a Hun agent and propagandist, was on Wednesday arraigned before Roger Knox, United States commissioner. He was released on \$5000 bail for action of the federal grand jury.

The chief witnesses against Banning were several alien enemy Germans, members of the German Club, who told of the weekly meetings at the German Club, at which Banning made derogatory remarks concerning the American Army and the government. Arthur W. Dohmer, a chemical engineer, and Erich R. Wildergast, mechanical draftsman employed by local steel concerns, testified that Banning posed as a subject of Germany and declared that the American Army lacked leadership and equipment and would be defeated. They said he referred to the German Army as "our army" and the German generals as "our generals."

FRENCH MISSION IN MELBOURNE

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday)—The French Economic Mission to the Commonwealth of Australia has returned to Melbourne after a visit to Queensland and Sydney. The members of the mission were much impressed by the potential mineral and agricultural wealth of Eastern Australia and in various speeches expressed the hope that trade between France and Australia would increase materially after the war. General Paul Pau expressed tribute for the bravery of the Australian troops in Europe.

TALK OF PEACE AT PRESENT DEPLORED

First Lord of British Admiralty Declares in Washington, D. C., That Allied Armies and Allied Navies Will Bring Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, called attention in an interview on Wednesday to the danger to the allied cause that may come from too much peace talk. He declared that the quickest road to peace is through the delivery of hammer blows at the German forces such as are now being delivered. He warns the world that Germany is by no means beaten, and that it would be folly and a great disaster to let the impression get around the world that the Kaiser is on his knees. He says that to allow such an impression to get into the popular thought is simply to play the game of the Central Empires and possibly to invite prolonged suffering and irreparable disaster.

Propaganda Effect Shown

Sir Eric Geddes Says Peace Talk May Enfeeble Energies of Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Talk of peace at this time was apt to enfeeble the energies of soldiers and impair the usefulness and productivity of munition workers, Sir Eric Geddes, declared in discussing the German attempt to obtain an armistice. "We cannot win this war by talking peace," he said. "To get us all talking of peace and the time when all arms will be grounded is just what Germany wants. Just imagine this kind of propaganda permeating a munitions factory. The men working there who have always been keyed up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, suddenly weakened. They are told that peace is coming. They look at a great gun and say, 'this will not be finished for three months and the war will be over in a few weeks, so what's the use of going ahead at such a pace.'"

The soldier at the front who got the notion that peace was coming soon and that Germany was about to collapse lost the will to win, Sir Eric said.

"There can be no greater peril to the cause of liberty, decency and humanity for which the Allies are fighting," he added, "than a relaxation of energy brought about by a general conviction that the war is about to end, that Germany is licked, and that therefore it is not necessary to continue preparation and striving."

"I am not interested in how much longer Germany can hold out. What interests me is how great a whipping we can give her. The allied armies and allied navies will bring peace. Let the Kaiser talk while Foch shoots."

Sir Eric at Mt. Vernon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sir Eric Geddes paid a visit to Mount Vernon on Wednesday morning, as the guest of the Secretary of the Navy. Sir Eric laid a wreath of roses on the

tomb of Washington, and afterward was shown through the mansion and grounds. On the return he stopped at Alexandria, Va., and visited historic Christ Church and grounds, accompanied by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morton. Sir Eric signed his name in the church register.

Lady Grant, wife of Admiral Grant, commander-in-chief of British naval forces in American waters, gave a reception aboard H. M. S. Warrior in honor of Sir Eric and the British naval mission in the afternoon.

On Thursday, Sir Eric Geddes and the members of the British mission will visit the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., as the guests of the Secretary of the Navy. Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, superintendent of the Naval Academy, will give a luncheon in their honor, and Sir Eric and Secretary Daniels will review the brigade of midshipmen.

APPOINTMENTS IN GERMANY REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Kölnische Volkszeitung states that Herr Trimborn of the Center has been appointed Minister of the Interior, Dr. Bell of the same party having declined the post. The Germania states that the Chancellor's inner Cabinet will be composed of the State Secretaries von Payer, Groeber, Erzberger, Scheidemann and Friedberg.

BASEL, Switzerland (Wednesday)—(Havas)—Captain Locklein has been appointed Chief of the Submarine Department of the German Navy, according to advices reaching here. He succeeds Vice-Admiral von Mann, the new Secretary of the Navy.

CIVIL SERVANTS ASK FOR WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A deputation representing the Civil Service of Canada waited on the government Wednesday and urged that a war bonus of \$350 be granted every member of the service, both inside and outside, this year. The deputation desired an immediate answer.

Sir George Foster, acting Prime Minister, reminded the delegation that the government only expended such moneys as were authorized by Parliament, but promised a careful consideration of the request. The deputation represented from 20,000 to 25,000 employees, and the amount involved in the proposed bonus is from \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION RAISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The question of whether local draftees, who were not members of the national guard prior to their induction, have the right to vote in territorial elections while on military service outside the districts in which they are registered, has been submitted to the Supreme Court for a decision. Under a territorial statute, only those qualified persons who were members of the national guard or naval militia, prior to their entrance into federal service, have the right of suffrage.

\$110,000

Completely Free From All Income Taxes, Excess Profits Taxes and War Profits Taxes

Can be had by any individual, partnership, association or corporation in 4% and 4 1/4% Liberty Loan Bonds.

Figure Your Tax Saving

If you are alert to your interests you will get our Tax Exemption Circular, read it carefully, and

Buy Bonds to Your Limit.

Liberty Loan Committee of New England



PEARS' SOAP

Delicately Refreshing

Your toilet soap should be pure in its ingredients, satisfying in its cleansing qualities.

Pears' Soap is both. Also, it is delicately refreshing. The cake, thoroughly dried by long aging, is economical because it wears away slowly. Ask for the transparent, amber-tinted, pure soap—Pears'.

Sample (unscented) sent anywhere in the United States for 4 cents in stamps. Address: Walter Janvier, Pears' U.S. Agent, 419 Canal Street, New York, N. Y.



LOAN STILL NEEDS OVER FOUR BILLIONS

Officials Feel That Subscriptions
Are Lagging More Than They
Should—The Latest Returns
Show \$1,791,463,200 Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—There was a poster, early in the war, with the caption, "Wake up, America." That admonition needs to be repeated everywhere just now, for officials feel that the fourth Liberty Loan is lagging more than it should. Here and there, subscriptions are satisfactory, but, taken as a whole, the results are disappointing. If the \$6,000,000,000 is to be reached a spurt will have to be taken soon and will have to be well maintained.

The latest returns at the Treasury Department show only \$1,791,463,200 in total subscriptions, an increase of but \$300,000,000 in round numbers since the day before.

A daily average of \$467,000,000 must be raised between now and Oct. 19 to make the loan. Only one district, St. Louis, has obtained more than 50 per cent of its quota.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that officials and employees of the Railroad Administration in Washington had subscribed a total of \$370,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan. A report from the regional director of the Central Western region for the period ending Oct. 7, shows that 63 per cent of the railroad employees of that region had subscribed a total of \$12,370,340—an average of \$89 per subscriber.

The regional director of the North-western region for the period ending with the close of business Oct. 7, reported that 182,830 employees in that region, or 69.52 per cent of all employees, had subscribed a total of \$18,781,950—an average per subscriber of \$112.73.

The regional director of the Southern region sent word that General Superintendent Campbell of the Kentucky and Indiana terminal railroad, Louisville, Ky., has reported that the Liberty Loan Committee under his direction, beginning work at 7 A. M., Sept. 28, had at 9 o'clock the same morning, obtained subscriptions from all of the 1019 employees of the terminal.

The Director-General received word on Wednesday that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Corporation had decided to subscribe \$5,000,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Corporation had decided to subscribe \$5,000,000 and that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Corporation had decided to subscribe \$1,000,000.

The Altar of Liberty

Symbol of Sacrifices Made by Civilization in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Altar of Liberty in Madison Square, around which thousands gather daily to honor one or another of the Allies, during the Liberty Loan drive, symbolizes the sacrifices made by civilization in the war.

The altar was conceived and carried out by a committee of prominent artists. It is in classic French style, of simple design. Thomas Hastings designed it, and Rafael and Frank G. Menconi modeled and constructed it.

The central feature of the altar, says Mr. Hastings, the bow and arrow placed under the shadow of the cornice, is intended to symbolize the dawn of civilization, by showing man's ingenuity and intelligence dominating brute force for its own protection and livelihood.

On either side of the altar, the chain armor, the shields, helmets and chains symbolize the early spirit of asceticism, medieval feudalism and finally slavery in our own time and country, all overcome by the continuous progress of civilization.

The altar in its ensemble, and in the selected quotations from men who think and men in authority, shown in the large panels at either side, is intended to signify and uphold the real moral issue that this is a war upon the very institution of war itself.

The quotations on these panels are as follows:

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government." — President Wilson.

"We are fighting for a just and lasting peace, and for this we are prepared to make even greater sacrifices than those already endured." — Lloyd George.

"What we desire is a lasting peace. Yet a lasting peace can only be assured if based on justice and the rights of nations." — Ribot.

"This is a war of freedom and for right, a war to enable mankind to enjoy enduring peace in the future." — Viscount Bryce.

"There must be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future." — Aquilino.

"It is not for martial victory that we fight, but for moral victory. When this war is over there will be a final and permanent peace for the whole world and peace will reign in every corner of the planet." — Viviani.

"We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible. We want a just and a strong peace, protecting the future against the abominations of the past." — Clemenceau.

"Of all the wars none is so important to the peoples of the world as

that there should be henceforth on earth no more war." — Allied Labor, London.

Japanese Day Messages

New Prime Minister and Viscount Ishii Speak for Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Japanese day, Wednesday, in this city's loan drive, was marked by the reading, at the Altar of Liberty exercises, of the following message from the new Prime Minister of Japan:

"I am glad that one of my first privileges as Prime Minister of Japan is to telegraph my earnest wishes for the success of the flag day to be held on October 9. It is a great complement to Japan, and my countrymen will look forward to a result which will gratify all concerned and substantially further prospects of the Liberty Loan, which has already proved so wonderfully popular. I feel certain that the close amity which unites the two nations will be evinced by the generous response to the appeal to be made on Japan's day for help to free the world from aggressive tyranny."

Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Ambassador, said in part: "It is a matter of mutual satisfaction to realize that the American and Japanese troops are fighting today shoulder to shoulder in the Siberian fields in the true brotherhood of arms."

St. Louis on Last Half

Number of Subscribers Up to Wednesday Noon Was 147,056

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A total of \$38,742,800 was announced at noon on Wednesday for St. Louis subscriptions to the fourth Liberty Loan. This is a fraction over 50 per cent of the St. Louis city quota of \$75,556,000. The total number of persons subscribing was 147,056. Bond drive officials had expected a much heavier subscription by this time and are announcing a change in campaign plans to offset the quarantine ban that has been placed on all forms of public meetings here.

The whole southwestern district is working under the same handicaps, all meetings having been forbidden in the State by order of Governor Gardner. The Eighth Federal Reserve District has bought \$152,063,700 worth of bonds, or 53 per cent of its quota of \$285,000,000. It is the leading district in the present bond drive, and it is expected to finish its full quota in the 10 days remaining. St. Louis city must subscribe at the rate of \$3,600,000 daily to meet the quota.

Full Aid by Banks Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In order that Massachusetts may go "over the top" with the fourth Liberty Loan, Governor McCall has urged the banking houses to remain open for the sale of bonds on Saturday, Oct. 12, which is to be observed in many states as a holiday. The Governor said: "Saturday, Oct. 12, is a legal holiday under the laws of Massachusetts, and has been designated as 'Liberty Day' by the President. The banks ordinarily are closed upon that day, but in order that every opportunity may be given our people to make subscriptions, I would suggest to the banks that they remain open on Saturday, Oct. 12, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions."

The official New England total of subscriptions to the fourth loan is now \$230,543,000, new subscriptions aggregating \$21,478,000 being reported for the day. Subscribers number 309,214, there having been 1,604,285 subscribers to the third Liberty Loan from this district.

Southern Republics Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cable messages received here by the National City Bank from its Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires branches, said approximately \$800,000 worth of fourth Liberty Loan bonds had been sold in these cities.

Marshal Foch's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marshal Foch has sent this message to Benjamin Strong, governor of the federal reserve bank:

"I am very greatly touched by your felicitations upon the occasion of my anniversary, and I thank you sincerely."

"The fourth Liberty Loan will be a magnificent success, if your fellow citizens put into the subscriptions the same spirit that your soldiers put into the battle."

Liberty Loan at Smith College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Smith College students and faculty have subscribed \$12,000 to the fourth Liberty Loan, it is announced at the alumni office. This is considered a gratifying amount since a large number of students have returned to their homes while classes are suspended.

Maine County Exceeds Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PORTLAND, Me.—Knox County has exceeded its quota for the Liberty Loan, being the first Maine county to go over the top. Sixteen additional towns have subscribed their allotment, including Lisbon, Cherryfield and Mechanics Falls. The total subscribed on Tuesday was \$9,528,000, not quite half the State's quota.

Parade Opens Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The police and fire departments have begun their Liberty Loan drives. The police parade down Fifth Avenue on Wednesday night, opening their campaign.

CANADA'S CAMPAIGN FOR VICTORY LOAN

Sir Thomas White, the Dominion
Finance Minister, in Speech at
Winnipeg Explains How Can-
ada Will Raise \$300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in opening a popular campaign for the Second Victory Loan in Canada, at a mass meeting here on Tuesday, attacked the German peace offensive. "Germany is trying to win by the subtleties of diplomacy what she has lost by the sword," asserted Sir Thomas. "The most recent peace offensive is an insidious endeavor to save ourselves out of the wreckage for the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties." He rejoiced to learn that President Wilson had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Hon. Sir T. White, K. C. M. G.

spurned any attempt to secure an armistice and peace by negotiation. "The French soldiers said, 'Victory first, then peace!' Let their reply from the trenches be Canada's watchword." Prior to the close of the mass meeting, a resolution endorsing the idea of no compromise with the enemy was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Norris, the Premier, moved, and Mayor Davidson of Winnipeg, seconded, the resolution, which declared, that "Whereas, the enemy is endeavoring to make it appear that a negotiated peace is in the interests of humanity, the meeting goes on record as opposed to any peace until the three great criminal nations of the world are forced to surrender completely." A copy of the resolution is being forwarded to Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Thomas announced that the loan would be issued about Oct. 28, and that the subscriptions would be received for the ensuing three weeks from the date of issue. The following is a summary of the address of the Minister of Finance:

"The Victory Loan is an undertaking of the utmost importance to Canada. Its success is absolutely essential to our continued prosecution of the war and the maintenance of prosperity upon which our war effort necessarily depends. Canada relies upon the Victory Loan to enable her to 'carry on.' Canada has responded nobly, and no part of Canada has responded to the call more spontaneously and wholeheartedly than Winnipeg and the west. Hardly a house in Winnipeg is without its representative at the front."

"The Dominion of Canada is asking for a minimum of \$300,000,000 with the right to accept all or any part of the subscription in excess of that sum, to be used for war purposes only, and to be spent wholly in Canada. The rate of interest will be 5 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and the denominations, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000. The loan will be offered in two maturities, five year bonds due Nov. 1, 1923, and 15 year bonds due Nov. 1, 1933. The issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return of 5 1/2 per cent per annum."

"Provision is made for payment in five installments as follows:—10 per cent on application; 20 per cent Dec. 6, 1918; 20 per cent Jan. 6, 1919; 20 per cent Feb. 6, 1919; 31.16 per cent March 6, 1919. The last payment of 31.16 per cent covers 30 per cent balance of principal and 1.16 per cent representing accrued interest at 5 1/2 per cent from Nov. 1, to due dates of the respective installments. A full half-year's interest will be paid on May 1, 1919. Bearer bonds will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only or as to both principal and interest in authorized denominations will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made. Bonds of this issue will be free from tax, including any income tax imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will carry the privilege of conversion into any future domestic issues of like maturity or longer issues by the government during the remaining period of the war."

"Over 500,000 Canadians have been called to the colors and over 400,000 of these have been sent overseas. An army constantly requires food, clothing, ammunition, pay, and for these purposes money has to be raised. To date Canada has spent a billion dollars on the war. Behind the gun the man, and behind the man the dollar. The main purpose of the Victory Loan is to raise money for the continued prosecution of the war until victory is achieved. Money can be devoted

to no higher purpose than this, and Canada can show the solidarity of her people and her determination to see the war to a victorious ending by an overwhelming subscription to the Victory Loan."

"Prudence enjoins all to save money for the period of readjustment. What better investment for the savings of the people, than a bond of Canada backed by all of its resources joined to the industry, intelligence and enterprise of the Canadian people? The outlook of the loan is most promising. The national spirit is strong and resolute for the continued prosecution of the war. This is in truth a Victory Loan and there is no doubt as to the response to its appeal to the Canadian people."

INSTRUCTORS FOR THE BOLSHEVIKI

Great Numbers of German Sol-
diers Sent to Russia to Instruct
Bolshevik Forces

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)

—The Norwegian organ Verdens Gang reports that a great number of German military instructors and soldiers have been sent to Russia, during recent weeks, and states that the Bolsheviks are not only unable to raise any considerable number of soldiers, but even to evolve a plan of military operations necessitated by the strong attacks of the Allies from Archangel to Vladivostok.

The paper also quotes an authentic Moscow report of Russo-Finnish negotiations in Berlin, which shows that Germany's effort to perpetuate friction between Russia and Finland was responsible for the failure to achieve results.

Assassinations in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Petrograd report states that Mr. Gutchikov, former War Minister and President of the October Party, and Mr. Kichkile, Cabinet leader, have been shot at Petrograd.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Alexander Feodorovich Troppoff, former Premier, has been shot, according to advices from Petrograd.

Alexander F. Troppoff, at the age of 27, resigned from the army to take a place in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1897 he became connected with the state chancellery and two years later was Assistant-Secretary of the Imperial Council.

When the Duma was formed in 1905 he was a member of a commission created to lay the foundation for that body. In 1907 he was appointed Senator. Emperor Nicholas appointed him to the Imperial Council in 1914, and on Nov. 24, 1916, he became Premier. He resigned Jan. 9, 1917.

He was responsible for the great railroad building program which was begun three years ago and interrupted by the revolution.

China and Tzecho-Slovaks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKING, China (Wednesday)—The Chinese Government has officially recognized the Tzecho-Slovaks as "a belligerent state." The Chinese representative at Vladivostok has notified the Tzecho-Slovak committee of the fact.

Dr. Girs's Appeal

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Oct. 2)—(By The Associated Press)—Another appeal to the Allies for immediate help for the Tzecho-Slovak troops on the Volga front, in European Russia, was made today by Dr. Girs, of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council. Unless help is sent to them, he declares, the fruits of their sufferings will be lost.

Nevertheless, he says, the troops, through their commanders, assure "Father Masaryk" (Tzecho-Slovak provisional president) that they will perform their duty to the end, and die rather than tarnish the honor and glory of the Tzecho-Slovak arms.

Dr. Girs says the troops on the Volga are without sufficient food and clothing.

FIFTY-FOUR I. W. W. PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Fifty-four of the I. W. W. held in jail here for some time on federal charges of espionage were arraigned to plead before Federal Judge Van Fleet on Wednesday and together loudly shouted a plea of not guilty. Attorney George Van Deever of Seattle and assisting attorneys appointed a committee from their ranks to conduct the defense at their trial set here for Nov. 12.

John L. Geibel, a local baker, was sentenced to serve five years in a federal prison and pay a fine of \$2500 for persistently making seditious utterances. His wife, Minnie Geibel, was sentenced to one year in the county jail and fined \$1000 for a similar offense.

HAWAII NEEDS MEN ON FARMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Selective draft officials of Hawaii, at a recent conference, decided that if there is to be any further extension of draft calls in the territory, the food output of the islands will be gravely reduced. As a result Capt. H. Gooding Field, in charge of the selective draft, has announced that he will cable to Provost-Marshal General Crowder requesting that Hawaii be permitted to allow agricultural laborers to remain at their occupations in spite of the "manpower" law going into effect.

NICARAGUA SEES ERA OF PROGRESS

Closer Industrial and Commercial
Relations With the United
States to Be Sought by the
New Fusion Political Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Nicaragua is to have a new political party, the object of which will be to promote closer and more intimate relations between that Central American republic and the United States and to foster the introduction in Nicaragua of American capital, industries and immigration. It was announced on Tuesday by Adolfo Vivas, in New Orleans, on route from Managua to San Francisco.

The new party will be known as the Independent Republican Party, and will be a fusion of the better elements composing the three parties in Nicaragua, the Conservatives, Liberals and Progressives. Mr. Vivas is its candidate for the presidency. He says he will return to Nicaragua in the latter part of the coming year to conduct his campaign.

"Never has my country enjoyed such wonderful prosperity as has been its portion since American intervention," said Mr. Vivas. "For the first time in our history, Nicaragua now enjoys absolute freedom of the press, free speech, in fine, liberty as it is conceived by a citizen of the United States. Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, our President, is a splendid executive, and his administration has been excellent, but the members of the new party feel that the time has arrived when a fusion of the most progressive and enlightened of those attached to the old parties, and who for one reason or another hesitate to change to any of those now existent, will weld into a composite whole a faction of the people who may best guide the nation. Nicaragua's future greatness depends, in large measure, on the American interests which may be induced to develop her magnificent resources. I have lived in the United States about 12 years, and have come to love its people and to admire its methods so enthusiastically that I am anxious to introduce them in my own country."

"I represented the State of Granada in the Nicaraguan Congress for two years, was consul-general for Nicaragua at San Francisco, and consul at Mobile. I was also for a brief time consul-general at Mexico City, and have been editor of the Granada Post and the Democracy, newspapers of Managua."

"No foreign representative accredited to our country has had the discharge of so difficult and important a duty committed to his care, as that which has devolved on Benjamin L. Jefferson, American Minister there. He has performed his difficult task with tact, honesty, ability and discretion. His handling of delicate questions has brought him the esteem of all Nicaraguans. He has not only been an agent of our welfare, but has proved a true interpreter of the sentiments of his own country and its good wishes as regards our future development and progress."

MORE THAN 5000 BOYS
HELP OUT IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—During the summer months more than 5000 boys enrolled in the Hawaiian branch of the Boys' Working Reserve, of which Wallace R. Farrington is director, and went into the fields of the several sugar plantations to take the places of men who have been called to the colors.

The Boys' Working Reserve forces have been applied to the pineapple canneries, iron works, and naval station, as well as to the sugar plantations, and they have worked individually or in small groups. Three camps were maintained for a period of from six to ten weeks: at the Korean school and the Molili school, on the island of Oahu, and Camp Baldwin on the island of Kauai. Large groups were also transported to and from their homes to work during the summer.

AMPLE SUPPLY OF APPLES THIS YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Greatly improved facilities for getting this year's apple crop of the Northwest to market over those that prevailed a year ago, were reported by H. F. Davidson, manager of the Applegrowers' Association of the Hood river district, upon his return from Philadelphia, where he attended the annual convention of the International Apple Shippers Association. "The car service this year is going to be better than last," he said, "and we shall be enabled to get our fruit to market promptly. Storage facilities in the East will be taxed. The New York apple crop is four times as heavy as that of last season. The world will be well supplied with apples this year," he said. He looks for no spectacular prices.

HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN GETS SETBACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—U. S. Webb, Attorney-General of California, in an opinion addressed to State Controller John S. Chambers on Tuesday, upholds the action of the State Board of Control in refusing to approve certain expense bills of the California Social Insurance Committee, which is conducting a campaign for the passing of

WHY BULGARIA WANTED PEACE

Some of Evidences Found in
Report Made By Eye-Witness
Issued By Serbian Press Bu-
reau—Deprivations Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some of the evidences as to why Bulgaria wanted peace are found in a report made by an eye-witness who has reached Cerfu from Pripil, and which is issued by the Serbian Press Bureau. The report reads in part:

"After the first defeat the Bulgarians retreated with precipitation, leaving Pripil several days before the Germans. The relations between Germans and Bulgarians were very strained, the former treating the Bulgarians as their inferiors. Everywhere one finds proof of the German domination. All the sign posts and indications on the routes are in German, seldom accompanied by a Bulgarian translation."

"The shortage of provisions was very great. The inhabitants had not had any meat for three months. There was a complete want of sugar, salt, clothing and linen."

"In the fertile valley between Monastir and Veles there is no cattle. All the agricultural machines and implements have also disappeared. Nowhere did we find any healthy adults. The fields nevertheless were cultivated. The explanation was very simple. All the cattle had been requisitioned and all the healthy adults deported. During the retreat the enemy even carried off the young people of 15 years. The work in the fields was carried out by soldiers under the command of German officers specially detailed for this duty. The cattle and the agricultural machinery necessary for this work were brought to the district and taken away again as soon as the work was finished. The cattle was brought from Rumania as the Macedonian stock of cattle was completely used up to feed the army. This was pitilessly requisitioned. None of the warrants given in payment have been met for three years past. The harvest was requisitioned each year to feed the army, and the rest went to Germany. All the inhabitants were given for their food was 170 kilograms of grain per annum. It was a régime of pitiless exploitation by means of requisition; all that the inhabitants received was the notorious Bulgarian 'raspiske,' which are never paid. Nothing was undertaken that could not serve the army."

"The communications between Monastir, Veles and Gradska were improved by a strategic narrow gauge railway. Everything was in the hands of the Germans, while the Bulgarian 'influence' manifested itself by pillage, deportation, and requisition. The inhabitants declared that it was the same in all the occupied territory."

NASHVILLE GETS OIL BARGE CONTRACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Charles M. Schwab, director of the United States Shipping Board, has awarded the Nashville Bridge Company a contract for the construction of eight sea-going oil barges which will cost approximately \$1,250,000. According to an official of the Nashville Bridge Company, this is one of the most important orders placed by the government in the South, Nashville being the only inland city in this section that has been called upon to do construction work of this character.

The Nashville Bridge Company has enlarged its plant considerably since placing its facilities at the command of the United States, and government orders now constitute 90 per cent of its work.

RICE-MILLING PLANT PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji—The Acting Colonial Secretary has moved in the legislative council that the council approve of the expenditure from the general revenue of a sum not exceeding £2000 for the purchase, establishment and operation of a rice-milling plant in Suva, the plant to be placed under the management of a commission of which the Superintendent of Agriculture is chairman. In the opinion of council members, the colony could undoubtedly work up a very considerable export trade with Australia and New Zealand.

The war-time mode in footwear for women

She chooses most correctly who considers
all these three—style, comfort and economy

Why not go to your Red Cross dealer today and see the pretty new styles he has. Dainty, attractive creations. Such graceful boots! So slender, so trim and smart! We believe you'll like every one of them—the beauty of their simple lines, their style without extravagance.

But choose one, the very smartest one and try it on. Foot comfort will be yours from the very first step, thanks to the famous "bends with your foot" feature. What a satisfaction such shoes are in these busy, busy days of war work!

The quality of materials, the niceties of workmanship so evident in the Red Cross Shoe prove that it is quite unnecessary to pay more than sensible moderate prices.

Our booklet "Footwear Style—Without Extravagance" will show you the latest style with the correct materials. Write for it sent without charge. Address THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER CO., 538 Danridge St., Cincinnati, Ohio.



Model No. 532. The "Joan." A smart, very trim and very comfortable boot that comes in many tan calf.

Model No. 534. The "Lillian." A smart and brown fields are delightfully portrayed in the golden brown of this very simple, very attractive model.

"Bends with your foot" Trade Mark

TASMANIA'S USE OF WATER IN INDUSTRY

Harnessing of Water in the Lakes Will Provide Cheap Power for Large Number of New Industrial Concerns.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—In many ways Tasmania, the island state of the Commonwealth of Australia, may be described as a "wonderland." In the present article it is intended to treat with one only of its many attractions, namely, its water power for the generation of electricity, which will probably play an important part in the industrial economy of Australia.

Tasmania, which is about the size of Scotland, has been described as "perhaps the most thoroughly mountainous island on the globe" with the title of "the Switzerland of the South." Its possibilities of generating power may be understood from the following description: The center of the island is a lofty, well-watered plateau. There are two distinct mountain chains, one running down the east side of the island at an average altitude of 3,700 feet, at a distance of about 40 miles from the sea, though in some parts approaching much closer than that. The highest elevations are Ben Lomond 5,010 feet, Mt. Victoria 3,964 feet, and Mt. Arthur 3,895 feet. To the west of this range is the central table land and the western chain of mountains, which is still more diversified by peaks and ranges in all directions.

In this system is Cradle Mountain, 5,069 feet, the highest point in Tasmania. Other lofty peaks and ranges are Mt. Huger 4,700 feet, Eldon Range 4,789 feet, Mt. Field 4,721 feet, Mt. Wellington 4,646 feet, Frenchman's Cap 4,756 feet, and Black Bluff 4,381 feet.

On the central plateau there are numerous fresh water lakes, some of them of considerable size, such as Lake Great Lake, 28,000 acres, situated at an altitude of 3,322 feet above sea level; Lake Sorell, 12,300 acres; Lake St. Clair, 9,400 acres, reputed to be 500 feet deep; Lake Echo, 8,500 acres, and Arthur's Lake, 8,000 acres.

Somewhere about a quarter of a century ago the Tasmanian authorities considered the harnessing of the water power; an expert was engaged, to report upon the matter, but nothing came of it. Twelve years ago Mr. J. H. Gillies, of Melbourne, was engaged on behalf of a syndicate in developing a wet method for the treatment of copper ores, and while busy at this work his attention was drawn to the treating of zinciferous ores by the wet method. Mr. Gillies, however, set himself the task of discovering a process for the treatment of zinciferous ores that would obviate the necessity for concentrating in order to save the zinc. He succeeded, and for his purpose it was necessary to secure cheap electric power. He came to Tasmania and received legislative authority for his company to generate power from the Great Lake, but after the actual work of construction had been commenced, and good progress had been made, the government decided, the company being agreeable, to retain the water-power scheme in its own hands, and took over the works, the company confining itself to its metallurgical business.

It is only a year or two since the state took control, and the works are consequently still in their infancy, the difficulty of obtaining the necessary plant for extensions on account of the war greatly hindering progress. Hydroelectric power had some years previously been used in the north of the island for driving municipal trams and lighting purposes, and on the west coast for supplying current to the famous Mt. Lyell copper mines. In the capital, electric power, generated by steam, was first used in 1893 for tramway purposes, but now all the current used is derived from the Great Lake, distant about 60 miles from the four corners of the island.

The Great Lake is not only Tasmania's largest inland sheet of water, but the largest fresh water lake in Australia. In order to increase its holding capacity a concrete dam has been built across the Shannon River at the point where it issues from the Great Lake, and this has raised the level of the waters by 10 feet six inches, and added about eight square miles to the area of the lake, making it 50 square miles, or 32,000 acres. Eventually, it is intended to carry the dam up to 16 feet, which will still further increase the size of the lake.

After leaving the Great Lake the water flows down the Shannon for five miles, then so much of it as is needed for the generation of electric power, a very small proportion of the total discharge, is diverted by a weir into a canal, which takes it to the watershed between the Shannon and Ouse rivers. This canal is three and one-half miles long, varies in width at the bottom from 30 feet, and at the top from 75 feet to 81 feet, while in depth it ranges from 4 feet to 16 feet. Along its length, in order to lessen the work of cutting, and to control the flow of water, are 15 weirs. At its southern end the canal discharges into a hollow, which lies almost on the watershed between the two rivers. With the help of three low dams this has been converted into a storage reservoir one and one-quarter miles long, half a mile wide, with an area of 400 acres, and a depth of 5 feet.

The southern end of this settling reservoir is 1250 feet above the bed of the River Ouse, which is one and three-quarter miles away. The slope, therefore, has an average fall of one in seven, but the last portion, just above the Ouse, is much steeper, being al-

most precipitous. A penstock chamber at the southern end of the reservoir controls and regulates the passage of the water through the pipe line, and from the penstock chamber the water is drawn off into a wooden pipe line one and one-eighth of a mile long, which takes it down the first part of the slope to the Ouse. This wooden pipe has an internal diameter of 4 feet. At the bottom of the wooden section the pipe line the water is diverted through a Y piece into two steel pipes which carry it down the last and steepest half mile to the power station. The water reaches the power station with a head, after allowing for losses by friction, etc., of about 1100 feet, and a pressure of 500 lbs. to the square inch.

The power station is 1800 feet above sea level, and at the bottom of the 1250-foot slope already mentioned is a steel building in which are two turbo alternators, the first unit of the plant; each of these has a capacity of 5000 horsepower. The current, 88,000 volts, is transmitted 63 miles to Hobart, the cables being supported on 560 steel towers, 60 feet to 160 feet high.

This power was only turned on in May, 1917. The first unit was designed for 10,000 horsepower, but already there has been a demand exceeding 200,000 horsepower, mostly for new industrial enterprises, and the department's engineers have been busy surveying the state's water resources, with the result, it is understood, that all demands can be met so soon as the war will allow of the development of the scheme.

Three metal companies alone have contracted to take 100,000 horsepower. One of these companies, with a capital of £880,000 is now producing zinc at Hobart from New South Wales ores; 50,000 horsepower will ultimately be required.

The company working the Gillies process requires 10,000 horsepower as soon as it can be supplied, and will probably require a great deal more, while another company with a capital of £280,000, is seeking 50,000 horsepower to produce zinc from Tasmanian ores. This latter company has been formed to work three mines which it has taken over. These mines have yielded to date 262,394 tons of ore, averaging 29.79 per cent zinc, 8.89 per cent lead, 12.16 oz. silver, 0.170 oz. gold. The ore reserves are estimated at 1,272,500 tons.

To supply this demand for power three, only of the many available sources will first be tapped. The Great Lake, it is estimated, will provide 70,000 horsepower, the King River on the west coast, 45,000 horsepower, and Arthur Lake in the north, 80,000 horsepower. At the latter place the fall is about 2000 feet, against 1100 feet at the Great Lake. At King River the catchment area is about 220 square miles, about the same as the Great Lake. It will be necessary to build a dam 180 feet high. The storage will cover an area of from eight to ten square miles. The size of the first section of the pipe required will be 12 feet in diameter, and its length about three and a half miles.

The minimum rainfall in this part of Tasmania, it may be mentioned, is 115 inches a year. The backing up of the water in the storage area will cause a submergence of a lengthy section of the North Lyell Railway—about five miles, and the submergence of a portion of the mining township of Croft.

Large blocks of power are being sold as low as £2 5s. per unit of horsepower a year, and it is this cheap power that is counteracting the high cost of Australian labor and enabling important industries to be established in the Commonwealth that would otherwise be lost to it.

Another important factor is that Tasmania possesses an ideal climate in contrast to the heat on the mainland, the mean annual temperature being 53.9 deg. Fahr. The fact that Tasmania is within the Australian customs union and, therefore, has free access to the Australian markets, is an additional incentive to manufacturers to take advantage of the cheap power offered by the government. Smokestacks are rapidly disappearing under the new order of things, and all energy for whatever purpose will be derived from her water power. Before the war Australia sent yearly something like 500,000 tons of concentrates to Germany, France, and Belgium, where the zinc was extracted. Shortly, at least 100,000 tons of this will be coming to Tasmania.

An important feature about the scheme is that Tasmania is the only state in Australia that lends itself to the production of cheap hydroelectric power, and it is stated that the price charged consumers is the lowest in the world outside of Norway and Sweden. Each power scheme will be interrelated so that if too much current is generated for any given locality it can be switched on to any part of the island where there is a demand for it.

GAS TRACTION EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LONDON, England.—Interesting additions have been made during the past week to the section arranged by the gas traction committee at the British scientific exhibition at King's College. These include the Murphy "Safe" cylinder, which is of novel construction and has been demonstrated before members of the gas traction committee to be capable of withstanding an internal pressure of 1½ tons on the square inch without any permanent distortion. This cylinder is wrapped with three layers of high tensile steel (gun tape) and is of low weight for its remarkable strength. Official particulars of the £2000 prize competition for gas-traction equipment have been furnished by the Automobile Association, and these are given a place in the section, together with entry forms. Messrs. Andrew Barton Brothers of Nottingham, the pioneers of "gas bags," have sent a model container and specimens of repaired fabric after 50,000 miles of running in service.

AUSTRIAN WORK OF DESTROYING SLAVS

Extermination of Serbian Population by the Austrian Solidarity Is Told in the Reichsrat by a Slav Deputy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—Gottfried Beck has concluded in the Freie Zeitung his account of the speech delivered in the Austrian Reichsrat by the Southern Slav deputy, Mr. Tresitch-Pavitschitch. This latter part deals with the treatment accorded the populations of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Istria during the war. General Potiorek, the Statthalter of Bosnia and Herzegovina, said the speaker, ordered the entire Serbian population on the frontiers of the two provinces to be removed to the interior, and some villages, such as that of Sirsche, were completely evacuated. When Mr. Rudo was reached the soldiery halted the procession of refugees from the latter place, and compelled them to dig their graves and lie down in them with their families. Then they began shooting, taking one group at a time, so that those refugees who were still living could be made to cover over their companions and thus save the soldiers the trouble. At Tschesbitch, in the district of Fotscha, the soldiery killed, without any attempt at a trial, the whole of the masculine population between the ages of 14 and 60. According to Kosta Matkitch, a deputy, the number of people who succumbed in the prisons at Sarajevo was about 10,000, not counting those who were hanged. In the case of other places and districts, the speaker confined himself to citing by name the notables, priests, professors, officials and merchants massacred by the soldiery, without counting the peasants. Every kind of means imaginable was employed in the process. The unfortunate people were mown down, with machine guns, drowned in the Save, and bound to hayricks that were then set on fire.

In the case of many places Mr. Tresitch-Pavitschitch was able to give the exact number of those who were murdered or condemned; in the case of others he could not give exact figures, but was able to state for certain that no sparing had been made of the halter. One Magyar battalion alone took 1000 meters of cord with it when it was sent from Sarajevo to the frontier. In Tuzla over 300 Serbian inhabitants were seen hanging from the trees, and it is said that General Potiorek signed 3500 capital sentences with his own hand. The evacuated population of Istria succumbed in masses. A priest named Mikolitch related in a letter to the Croatian newspapers that he alone had performed the last rites in connection with over 2000 refugees in Gmunden and Mollendorf. Another witness told the speaker that he had seen 41 Croatian child victims in one single barracks at Leibnitz; while a medical student named Martinitch had told of seeing more than 8000 Croatian victims from Istria in Steiermark.

"At this point," writes Herr Beck, "the account of this terrible indictment, from which we have quoted only the most important parts, is broken off, owing to the censor. Certain German papers confined their criticism of this speech to remarking that it would militate in favor of the Entente. They were silent concerning the horrible facts at the time they took place, and now they reserve their regrets merely for their publication! 'The morality of certain "privileged nations," wrote a great Croatian paper on Oct. 26, "has a character of its own." It is comprehensible that the Croatian organ had to walk warily. We, however, can clearly characterize what this special kind of morality really is, namely it resembles the Babylonian and ancient Egyptian methods of destroying and exterminating a conquered people; methods to be found portrayed with terrible realism on the ruined walls of temples and palaces in Babylonia and Egypt."

"In my book 'Hungary's Role in the World War' I have shown how already before the war the Austrian and Magyar oligarchies suppressed politically and economically, exploited and denationalized the racial minorities, especially the race of the Southern Slavs which, united, is superior numerically to the ruling Magyar caste. Since the outbreak of war a mass of evidence has come to hand, the last being that of the partially quoted speech of Mr. Tresitch-Pavitschitch, to the effect that this suppression and exploitation developed into premeditated, systematic destruction and extermination. We would once more emphatically point out that the statements just quoted were made from the platform of the Austrian Parliament, and that the names of places were given in full, and in some cases those of the authors and executors of the horrible deeds described, and of their victims."

"The courageous accuser was fully conscious of the danger of his action; he knew the medieval methods of those in power in the Dual Monarchy. Hence, he declared, by way of introduction, that he well knew, and that

from personal experience, that in the place in which he was speaking, immunity of speech was but a playing for the naïve, but that the voice of conscience and of duty, which was stronger than the instinct of self-preservation, and the love of his people, which was dearer to him than his life, compelled him to speak. Should he, however, he said, in view of the dark forces that had conjured up this terrible war, and in whose grasp he himself had almost succumbed in prison, suddenly disappear in some way or other, the reason must not be sought in weariness of life on his part, although for the past three years the leaving of it had more than once seemed to him desirable.

"We will come to the assistance of this courageous champion and deputy of the Southern Slav people," concludes Herr Beck, "by at least obtaining for his protests, charges, and revelations a hearing where humanity is not yet quenched. For the situation, as another Reichsrat deputy, horrified at these events, once remarked, 'no longer comes within the competence of the Vienna Parliament; its place is before the judgment seat of Europe.'"

GERMAN OFFICERS FIND PROSPECTS BAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Daylight this morning disclosed how hard the Canadians and Imperial troops had hit the Hun yesterday when they tore wide open his main defense system, the Drocourt-Quénant line," writes Mr. Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian forces in the field, France. "Our airmen were flitting eastward with the first peep of dawn and they brought back news that the enemy was falling back, not actually in disorder, but certainly not in a way that indicated the carrying out of a pre-arranged plan on his part at least. As far as the Nord Canal, from where we dug in last night in front of Dury and Bois de Bouche to wait for daybreak, the main body of the defenders had vanished. Only a few machine-gun groups, evidently left to cover the retreat, could be seen by our flying men. Patrols at once got busy and sent back encouraging news that corroborated that given earlier by the planes so the whole front began to go forward. At the time of writing, early in the evening, we are approaching the line on the east side of the canal, where he appears to be in moderate strength."

"Among the latest captures are several senior officers. Two battalion commanders admitted today that Germany is being beaten. Another, an arrogant Prussian, said that England started the war and the Canadians and Australians were fools to come into the fight. Still another opined that his country might have had a chance of victory against Britain and France, but it was hopeless to go on against the millions from America.

"A document issued by the German General Staff, taken from an officer prisoner stated that since the war began, no less than 52 Canadian divisions have been identified in France. Some of the prisoners are inclined to think the Canadians first name is legion, for we have rudely introduced ourselves at several levees held from the seaboard to Amiens since February, 1915.

"A Bavarian who was gathered in yesterday with a round hundred comrades, told of looking over the parapet of the trench he was in and saw no less than 20 tanks waddling in his direction. 'What was the good of attempting to fight?' he asked the intelligence officer to whom he was talking. 'There are butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers in the captives. They were hustled out from what they thought were bomb proof jobs when their stronghold crumbled up at the break of dawn yesterday. Even a concert party, with a long list of bookings, had to join the line troops. This afternoon I saw the frayed remnant of the party step airily aboard a boxcar that was labeled 40 hommes or 8 chevaux, to be transported back beyond the war zone. A batch of Prussians brought in at 2 o'clock this afternoon had recently come up from the Italian front. They wore boots that were soled with as much metal as there is in a pony's shoe."

EXPRESS EMPLOYEES DELAY WAR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—That employees of express and forwarding companies are refusing to work for six days a week, and are thereby holding up traffic which is essential to the prosecution of the war, is a complaint brought to the attention of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade. Letters were reported from several companies in this line of business, stating that they had great difficulty in handling traffic owing to the fact that many of their employees declined to work six days a week. The council in considering the situation, and realizing that what was termed the "unpatriotic attitude" of such employees must have a serious result, determined to urge the Chief of Police to continue to strictly fulfill the terms of the order-in-council under which idlers can be prosecuted.

EVENTS IN CAREER OF M. CLEMENCEAU

French Premier Turns His Vigor and Resourcefulness From the Political Arena to Leading His Country in War

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 3.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Georges Benjamin Clemenceau is hardly less energetic, no less conscientious or strong in his own convictions, and not less implacable toward what he considers wrong, than in the days of the 70's, when he first entered public life as mayor of Montmartre, or when he shook the Gambetta cabinet in 1882 and brought about its fall, and the same with the Ferry cabinet in 1885 and the Brisson in the following year. In those days when he was a veritable uprooter of ministries, his influence as chief of the Radical Party, sitting on the extreme Left, was very great indeed, though now there are strong sections of the Left which look very much askance at the new Premier, who, in his turn, while appreciating the strength of a United Left bloc, and not minimizing any possible unpleasantness to himself, does not disguise his view that above all things this is no time for party politics, party arrangements, party groupings and quibblings, but that the world is afire and France in danger, and that now is the time for all men to work and not to talk. Day by day, now, he condemns talk, and calls for action. In 1893, when he had been sitting in the Chamber for Var for eight years, his opponents waged a fierce campaign against him, and he lost his seat; but seven years later he was elected to the Senate. In the Sarrien cabinet of May 1906, he became Minister of the Interior and five months later Premier. He remained so until 1909, when after a famous encounter with Delcassé on the question of the navy, he was defeated. Clemenceau is the foremost example of the statesman-journalist in a country where the profession of journalism is more prominent in the government than

any other. He first produced Justice, and as editor of L'Aurore he took a leading part in the agitation which led to the revision of the Dreyfus case.

He lives in a city that seems to inspire its workers with perpetual energy. His strong virility was hardly ever better displayed than in his attack in the summer upon M. Malvy and his easy complacency toward certain political elements. Not long ago he went to the French front with a few other Parliamentary figures and spent a night in the front-line trenches, and at the rising of the sun took part in the beginning of an offensive, running all the risks of a counter-offensive and violent bombardment by the Germans. He has habits peculiar to himself. He goes to bed every night at eight o'clock and rises again at two in the morning. Then the world is quiet for him and his work, and wrapped in a large dressing gown and with a big traveling cap on his head, he works away until eight o'clock in the morning, when he attires himself in a manner suitable to receive those who may wish to see him. He lunches at 11 o'clock, and then, after an hour's walk in the Bois de Boulogne, he divides the afternoon between the Senate and his newspaper. In either case it is work of the intensive order that he seeks. He is not happy without it. His energy abounds.

Of his aggressiveness, and intrepidity, innumerable stories are told. Having destroyed the governments of Gambetta, Ferry, and Brisson, when later in command of his own, he was constantly interpellated in the Chamber by M. Jaurès whom he came to regard as a nuisance. One day he exclaimed, "You are intolerable! You will not let me alone!" to which M. Jaurès retorted that he, M. Clemenceau, had done nothing else in the whole of his career except attack governments. "Yes," answered Clemenceau, "but I did not waste time as you waste it, and as you make others waste it, because I destroyed them." When this last crisis arose, and there was talk in the corridors of the Chamber about the possibility of M. Clemenceau coming back to power at an early date, the opposition of the Socialists was considered; then again it was borne in mind that some feeling existed between him and President Poincaré because of M. Clemenceau's intense opposition to M. Poincaré as President. In the election, M. Clemenceau fought hard against M. Poincaré because the latter, for one thing, was the candidate of M. Briand, and even yet, he has not forgiven either of

them for their success. Much was spoken at that election of the candidature of M. Dubost, president of the Senate. Meeting M. Clemenceau one day in a passage in the Palais, M. Dubost called out to him, "Why do you treat me in this way? I don't believe you think me any more stupid than another." Without stopping in his walk M. Clemenceau answered, "Who is the other?"

On the afternoon when he went to the Elysées to accept the Premiership his newspaper, contained an article in which the causes of the downfall of Poincaré were discussed. "It is time," he said, "for the government to come into the open, which is the first condition of a Republican régime. Without hesitation our stoical people have endured the hardest trials of a history filled with bad days. It is ready to endure still, for it intends to achieve victory. But no longer is it prepared to be deluded with every kind of absurd version of the truth, when the object is to make the people believe in the infallibility of leaders who have only led them from one quagmire to another. The two primary conditions of a Republican government in France are frankness and openness; until the war is over at any rate."

FIXED PRICE URGED ON BUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Women's Civic League has called an open meeting for the purpose of formulating a request to the federal government to fix the price of all grades of butter to the consumers in the Canadian provinces affected by the commandeering order issued on behalf of the Allies. All the creamery butter manufactured between Sept. 30 and Nov. 9 in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been commandeered for the Allies, and the price fixed for the various grades. The Canadian consumers will have to depend upon the 18,000,000 pounds now on hand. Winnipeg dealers are contemplating higher prices for both creamery and dairy grades. The housewives call attention to the fact that the government has set the price for the No. 1 grade creamery made before Sept. 30 which it may buy for the Allies at 43¢ cents a pound, while the Winnipeg consumer is now paying 55¢ cents for the same article and is faced with further disadvantages. A deputation from the Civic League waited upon Lieutenant Colonel Clarke, secretary of the Manitoba Food Board, and requested his cooperation in obtaining a fair fixed price.



Here It Is—

A Delicious Sugar Saver

So sweet and satisfying, little or no sugar is required with Armour's Corn Flakes

Made from choicest corn by a distinctive process that enriches the original fine flavor of the grain. Crisp, golden flakes, toasted "just right"—they will reveal to you how wonderfully delicious corn flakes can be!

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES

In triple sealed, yellow and blue packages at your neighborhood grocer's.

Trade Supplied by

The Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Ask, too, for Armour's Oats. They cook

in 10 to 15 minutes

Enlist NOW in the Conservation Army and join in the great Food of the Future—U.S. Food Administration.

ESTABLISHED 1873

Chicago Cork Works Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CORKS

EVERYTHING IN CORK

CHICAGO 624-630 So. Wabash Ave. ILLINOIS

MANY NEW SHIPS ADDED TO FLEET

United States Shipping Board
Reports for September Excess
of 30,000 Tons Over Total
Added for Month of August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures on the September deliveries of ships from the yards controlled by the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation show that 74 vessels built in this country and one in Japan were completed and delivered to the Shipping Board in that month, with a total deadweight tonnage of 369,330.

This overtopped the August deliveries by more than 30,000 tons. Twenty-three of the ships were requisitioned steel ships; 22 were contract steel ships, and 29 wooden contract ships, including three composite ships. The ship built in Japan was of steel, with a tonnage of 6,695.

Three additional completed vessels should have been included, but the official report had not yet reached Washington when these figures were compiled.

With so many ships being turned out monthly, it is encouraging to learn that 11,000 young men volunteered for service in the merchant marine in September. To be sure, these men are entirely inexperienced in seagoing, and must be trained as apprentices before going into the merchant crews. Many of them also will have to go on the waiting list, as the capacity of the Shipping Board's 12 training ships is only 4,000 a month.

In an effort to speed up the loading and unloading of ships in port, representatives of the manufacturers of handling machinery have been meeting in the offices of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission of the Shipping Board.

Cargo and bunker coal handling machinery or new adaptations of the machinery now being used at the ports is considered by the commission the most likely means of cutting down a ship's "turnover." The active ports of the Old World have developed many of these devices, some of which are of American invention, and it is due to them that the capacity of the port is increased and cargoes handled quickly and cheaply.

Americans want to make their ports as efficient as others, and want to benefit by the experience abroad. The standard of efficiency for machinery for handling general cargoes and bunker coal must be brought up to the standard reached by the ore and coal handling machinery of the Great Lakes and elsewhere in the United States, which is of American invention and admittedly the most efficient in the world.

American manufacturers have been invited by the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission to make a careful study of the entire port situation, to the end that possible new and ingenious methods of handling cargo and coal may be developed in conjunction with the best arrangement of piers, warehouses and other terminal facilities.

CIVIL SERVANTS SOCIETY'S RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The rules and constitution of the newly formed Society of Civil Servants were adopted recently at a meeting held at the Central Hall, Westminster. The society has been formed to deal with all matters affecting the civil service and to take such action as may be necessary. The society will consider such questions as the application of the Whitley proposals to government departments, the granting of civil servants of full civil rights, and the reconstruction of the civil service after the war. It does not intend in any way to interfere with the activities of civil servant organizations already in existence, and will only deal with sectional matters in the event of a fundamental question arising which concerns the civil service as a whole.

The society will aim at insuring the maximum of efficiency, in order to maintain the interests and well-being of the state at a high standard. Research, and the study of foreign and colonial methods will be encouraged by the society, which also proposes to arrange lectures, with discussions, on processes of administration, in order to promote the interchange of ideas on problems of administration and technique. The ultimate aim of the promoters of the Society of Civil Servants is to found an Institute of Civil Servants which will do for the civil service what the British Medical Association and other professional bodies do for their members.

GERMAN AGENTS AT
WORK IN MOROCCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to the Times, German agents in the Spanish zone of Morocco are attempting to stir up the tribes to acts of aggression in order to render more difficult than it already is, the position of Spain. By inciting the tribesmen, it is hoped to cause anxiety in Spain and thus bring about hesitation on the part of the Spanish Government to take any decision which would be injurious to German interests. They even go further, and in the event of Spain abandoning her neutrality, to prevent any possible return to the peninsula of Spanish troops in case of consequent hostile action by the tribes in Morocco.

To this end there has been renewed

and increased correspondence with the noted Raisuli, and German agents are in constant touch with Kassim Ben Salah and the Beni Messara tribe, while Abdul Malek is being stirred to fresh activities.

As, however, the native chiefs are well informed as to the situation at the front, the correspondent is satisfied that they are not likely to be carried away by this renewed activity of the German agents. Spain, it is pointed out, can only consolidate her position and render herself free from the results of this criminal propaganda by removing from her zone these agents of anarchy and crime.

LOS ANGELES DRIVE PLAN EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—An article printed in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 23 relative to separate drives being decided on for Los Angeles, referred to the decision of the reorganized County Council of Defense as the Los Angeles Division, State Council of Defense, with regard to local drives, and the following additional facts will help to make clear the exact situation.

Some time ago, what was originally known as the County Council of Defense was reorganized as the Los Angeles Division, State Council of Defense. Under the plan of reorganization the County Council of Defense in each county became the local division of the State Council of Defense, its members being the county heads of the Red Cross, Liberty Loan, Four Minute Men, and similar committees, together with the county food administrator, fuel administrator and the chairman of the county War Donations Board.

Now all applications for war charities are made to the local division of the State Council of Defense, and, in Los Angeles County, are thereafter to be referred to the War Donations Board for investigation and report. The Los Angeles Division, State Council of Defense passed a resolution to the effect that each application for a local drive for funds, that is to say, applications for various efforts to raise money for the Belgian babies, the French orphans, or similar appeals, must be made to it and that none of these drives that were approved would be allowed to yoke their appeal.

This, of course, applies only to state or county efforts to raise money. The Red Cross, or the organizations included in the joint drive, are not covered by the resolution, and as a matter of fact, it has no jurisdiction over them. Irrespective of the desires of any member of the Los Angeles Division of the State Council of Defense, that drive will be as authorized by Washington.

FARM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Following the announcement that farmers of Montana, North Dakota, Washington, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas would receive aid for the spring planting of their grain crops, G. I. Christie, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who had charge of the distribution of the funds to the three northwestern states, has announced that the United States Department of Agriculture intended mapping out a definite system of farm management for this northwestern section.

Mr. Christie said that one of the first pieces of work to be taken up in the Secretary's office on his return was the making of a definite and working agreement with the agricultural authorities of the different states in which the federal funds had been distributed, or would be distributed during the coming winter and spring, for spring planting to give the farmers the necessary help and place before them a worth-while and definite program, not for one or two years but a lasting program which would stand for 10 or even 20 years.

PUPILS HARVEST POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—It was harvest day for school children in the Dorchester district on Tuesday, and the pupils from three schools gathered about 2100 pecks of potatoes from the Playstead, in Franklin Park. Approximately 20 acres of school gardens have been cultivated this year in the park. Each pupil collected from three pecks to one bushel from his individual garden. Other vegetables also were raised, alongside of the potato hills, and the cost to each pupil was 25 cents, which covered land rental, seeds and farming implements.

TWO NEW HAMPSHIRE TICKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—For the first time since New Hampshire adopted the Australian ballot, there will be only the Republican and Democrat tickets in the field at the coming election. The Socialist party which has been continuously on the ballot since 1892, has decided not to enter the contest, the Prohibition party, after a career of 20 years as an official organization, considers its work accomplished in this State, and has disbanded, and the Progressive Party has lost its standing as an organization.

DISTILLERIES DESTROYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—According to a report compiled by Internal Revenue Officer D. J. Gantt, 188 distilleries have been destroyed during the month of September by agents working under his direction. Including those taken during July and August, a total of 645 illicit distilleries were destroyed in the Atlanta revenue agent's division, which includes the states of Georgia and Florida, since July 1, 1918.

RETAIL PRICE LIST ISSUED IN LONDON

Labor Gazette States That General Level of Prices for August Shows Four Per Cent Rise on That of Previous Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Labor Gazette for August gives the following survey of the general level of retail prices of food in the United Kingdom at the beginning of August:

The general level of retail prices of food at Aug. 1 showed an advance of about 4 per cent on that of a month earlier, raising the increase since July, 1914, from 110 to 118 per cent. Since July 1 the "control" price of margarine has been raised from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per pound, and that of government cheese from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per pound.

New potatoes, which were generally on sale, averaged 10½d. per 7 pounds as compared with 7½d. for the old crop a month ago, an increase of 37 per cent; eggs and milk were 13 and 6 per cent respectively dearer than a month ago. There was a slight fall in the price of butter, and the prices of the remaining articles included in the following table showed practically no average change. For each of the articles included a percentage comparison of the level of prices at Aug. 1 in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914, is shown below:

Percentage Increase from July, 1914, to August 1, 1918.

Article	Large Towns (Pop. over 500,000)	Small Towns and Villages	United Kingdom
Beef, British—	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Ribs	80	87	84
Thin Flank	102	84	98
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—			
Ribs	150	146	148
Thin Flank	172	158	165
Mutton, British—			
Legs	84	85	85
Breast	85	71	78
Mutton, Frozen—			
Legs	186	167	176
Breast	174	163	168
Bacon (streaky)	136	144	140
Pork	209	163	189
Flour	50	54	52
Bread	57	52	54
Tea	78	69	73
Sugar (granulated)	251	231	241
Milk	92	84	88
Butter—			
Fresh	92	98	95
Salt	99	99	99
Cheese	128	123	125
Margarine	105	89	97
Eggs (fresh)	315	275	295
Potatoes	119	108	114

The foregoing table shows the average percentage rise in the price of each article. When it is desired to obtain the combined effect of all these increases it is necessary to assign a certain relative importance to each of the articles in accordance with the quantities consumed. For the purpose of a continuous record of the movement of prices it must be assumed that this relative importance has been the same throughout the whole period during which these statistics have been published. The quantities consumed of the several articles have, however, undergone important changes, and when allowance is made for such changes in dietary as are estimated by the Ministry of Food to have taken place, the increase in the average expenditure on the above articles is little more than two-thirds the rise in prices. This is brought out in the following table, which compares the general percentage increase in (1) prices and (2) expenditure. The price percentages (1) are based on the same quantities now as in July, 1914, a basis which affords a measure of the increased cost of maintaining a pre-war standard of living, so far as the articles included in the statistics are concerned; and the expenditure percentages (2) are based on the consumption of the same articles, so far as ascertained, in recent months in comparison with pre-war consumption.

Average Percentage Increase Since July, 1914.

Article	Large Towns (Pop. over 500,000)	Small Towns and Villages	United Kingdom
(1) Level of retail prices of foregoing articles of food, assuming same quantities at both dates	122	113	118
(2) Expenditure on such articles of food, allowing for changes in consumption	84	78	81

Retail prices of the principal articles of food have, on this basis, increased by about 118 per cent, and although the average level of rents has only increased very slightly as a result of increases in local rates, the prices of other items have advanced

so substantially that the general increase in the prices of all items ordinarily entering into the working-class family budget (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.) between July, 1914, and Aug. 1, 1918, is estimated at about 110 per cent, taking for this calculation the same quantities of the various items in August, 1918, as in July, 1914. If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted the increase is about 7 per cent less.

It is not possible to supplement this comparison of the level of prices generally by a comparison of expenditure similar to that given above with regard to food. Combination of the average increase in expenditure on the specified principal articles of food with the average increase in retail prices of other items (including rents) yields a resultant increase of between 85 and 90 per cent. It is, however, a matter of general knowledge that there have been considerable reductions in the quantities purchased of some commodities other than food-stuffs, and this increase would therefore be somewhat in excess of the average increase in family expenditure since the beginning of the war.

CLERKS NEEDED BY GENERAL PERSHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to an announcement made by Martin Conboy, representative of the selective service headquarters in this city, General Pershing needs court stenographers and lawyers to act as clerks of courts-martial and to take testimony. The judge-advocate's department has called upon Mr. Conboy to furnish a number of men qualified for these positions from the registrants with the city draft boards. The registrants eligible for the work are limited to those listed in the drafts of June 5, 1917, and June 5, 1918, and Aug. 24, 1918, who are qualified for special or limited military service. The stenographers will be admitted as privates, but will be allowed the regular sum granted for overseas service, and an extra amount for all testimony taken, in addition to their salary as privates.

BOY SCOUTS HUNT UP WALNUT TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As another proof of their 100 per cent patriotism in their win-the-war campaign, the Boy Scouts of America have discovered walnut trees in sufficient number to make over 4000 carloads of gun stocks and airplane propellers. In a letter to James E. West, chief scout executive in this city, C. R. Tillotson, acting chief of forest investigation, said: "To and including Sept. 10, the amount reported totals 17,153,660 board feet, plus 32 carloads of walnut logs and one carload of lumber. This was reported by 733 scoutmasters. We have also received letters from 210 scoutmasters reporting no walnut in their territory."

GEORGIA SCHOOL CENSUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Compilation of the school census statistics for Georgia for the year 1918, recently completed by M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, shows that the total number of white children in school is 471,754, as compared with 428,385 in 1913, while the total number of colored children enrolled this year is 369,107, as compared with 366,207 in 1913. A decrease of 6.1 per cent is shown in illiteracy in the State in the last five years.

BRIEF TENNESSEE SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The opinion seems to be current that the sixty-first General Assembly of Tennessee will convene for a brief period immediately after the election in November, to dispose of some urgent state matters, after which an adjournment will probably be taken until next fall. Probably no private bills will be introduced at this session, and it is intimated that the slogan of the new Legislature will be "retrenchment."

LINCOLN FIFTY-CENT PIECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—A souvenir fifty-cent piece, bearing the bust of Abraham Lincoln on one side and a coat of arms of the State of Illinois on the reverse side, has been coined to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the union. These coins are being sold at \$1 each to defray the expenses of a centennial celebration to be held in Chicago, Oct. 8 to 12.

BOSTON CITY COUNCIL RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The City Council, by a vote of 7 to 2, has agreed to grant leave of absence without loss of pay to municipal employees who are on active duty with the state guard. The two opposing councilmen declared this action will be giving the state guard a bonus which the men at the front are not granted.

NATIONALIZATION PLAN DISCUSSED

Melbourne Age Points to Medical
Profession's Aim to Make All
Doctors Government Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Opportune in connection with the refusal of members of the British Medical Association to act as lodge doctors unless their demands are granted, the Melbourne Age has recalled the fact that for some time the medical profession in Australia has been "bestowing increasing attention" on the question of nationalization of medicine. How far the unyielding attitude of the British Medical Association in connection with the present dispute may be intended to force a degree of nationalization in Victoria is a question which the future will answer.

Three meetings of the federal committee of the British Medical Association in Australia have been held, the earliest being in May of 1917. At that meeting the federal committee, while opposing complete nationalization of medicine, agreed "that in certain circumstances the interests of the community are best served by the creation of medical departments of the public services, as, for instance, in connection with His Majesty's sea and land forces, or with the administration of public health, including the superintendence of isolation hospitals for infectious diseases, and of hospitals for the insane, and the systematic

inspection of state school children for the detection of their physical defects and latent constitutional disabilities." Any other extension of state agency was approved only where "such extensions is expedient to meet temporary requirements of an urgent public necessity."

Dr. Fetherston, who spoke with authority, told the federal committee that the Government of Victoria had given the doctors a definite promise that the profession would be consulted before any legislation involving nationalization or national insurance was introduced.

At a meeting of the federal committee of the British Medical Association in February of this year the following resolution was adopted:

"That, having regard to the probability that some scheme, whether State or Commonwealth, of national medical service, involving nationalization of the medical profession, at all events to some extent, will be introduced at no distant date, the federal committee ask the several branches to draw up schemes for such purposes, such schemes to be not inconsistent with the amended pronouncement on the subject adopted by the federal committee."

Those who do not see why the British Medical Association unlimited—or nationalized—should be less aggressive than the British Medical Association limited will learn with interest from the Age review "that there is a considerable body of medical opinion in favor of a scheme under which every doctor would be, for certain purposes, a government officer, charged with the duty of enforcing measures for the prevention of disease. His duties would be defined by a board of medical experts."

ALIEN ENEMY AND WOMAN ARE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Walter F. Loehmer, a registered enemy alien and a former member of the Prussian grenadiers, was given a hearing on Tuesday before United States Commissioner Stanton in Hoboken. Loehmer and Miss Margaret O'Sullivan are held on a charge of furnishing liquor to men of the army and navy.

When she was about to act as witness in the Loehmer case, the commissioner made it plain that he thought she had joined with Loehmer in furnishing liquor to officers of the army and navy, and that a petty officer, under the influence of liquor supplied by her in her home, gave information regarding the movement of ships. One of these ships was torpedoed, but the commissioner would not say that this was the result of the information given by the officer. Miss O'Sullivan denied that she had intended to get information for Loehmer, or that she ever thought of Loehmer as an enemy alien.

ICE REGULATION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Some of the more important ice interests contemplate the adoption of measures to regulate the production of artificial ice, effecting a saving of labor, fuel and ammonia, sought by the government for war purposes, and reducing the cost to the consumer, while increasing the company's profits.

Mid-Month List

Columbia Records

"De Molay Commandery March"

Enjoyment of this march as played by this Naval Reserve Band, as well as of the companion piece, "Invercargill," is no longer confined to time or place. It can be extended to every hamlet and fire-side. But there's nothing sleepy about the record—remember it is played by a Naval Reserve Band. A 2612—85c.



"Manzanillo"

The warmth and beauty of a sun-filled afternoon in Mexico, together with the characteristic grace and cadence of the southern people, are well portrayed in Robyn's famous "Manzanillo," the best known of all Mexican dances. Played by Prince's Orchestra, this record deserves to be popular. The companion piece, appropriately named "Shadows on the Water," is a rare beauty. A 2593—85c.



Buy Liberty Bonds Help Win the War

Back up the boys over there—those lads who left with songs upon their lips. Keep them singing—buy Bonds!



Columbia Gramophones
Standard Models up to \$700
Period Models up to \$2100

Have you heard the marvelous record of General Pershing's own voice—made in France? Ask any Columbia Dealer to play it for you.

Serenade—Les Millions D'Arlequin	Guido Deiro	A 2615
My Florence		10 in. 85c
Indianola	Wilbur C. Sweetman's Original Jazz Band	A 2611
		10 in. 85c
Blue Rose—Waltz	Prince's Orchestra	A 6072
Nona Waltz		12 in. \$1.25
Puppchen	Circus Organ	R 2922
Shadow Waltz		10 in. 85c

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of every month
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

"Values Tell"

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE OF SEATTLE
SUITS, TOP COATS, GREAT COATS
AND RAIN COATS

Priced \$25.00 to \$50.00

Kuppenheimer
MEN'S & YOUNG MEN'S WEAR
O.C. GRAVES, PRES. 2nd Ave. Spring

MONORAIL POINTS NEW RAILWAY ERA

Possibilities of Multiple - Unit
Trains Suspended From a
Single Overhead Rail—Expert
Believes Change Is Needed

This is the second of a series of five articles on the Suspended Monorail System of Railways. These articles have been written especially for The Christian Science Monitor by F. D. Flint, a Chicago man who has made expert study of the subject, and the installment following describes the Langen system and what it accomplishes. The Christian Science Monitor makes no claim and holds no brief for the system here discussed, but it presents these articles with a view to stimulate public consideration of a subject that is now of vast importance, namely, transportation.

BOSTON, Mass.—Passenger and freight traffic can be handled on the Suspended Monorail in the same train, because each unit (car) has its own power and is not dependent upon one one-power unit (locomotive) as in the present method of handling trains.

Why cannot this idea of transportation be utilized in this country to overcome the very difficulties which are becoming so obvious, namely, increasing operating expenses, increasing repair and upkeep bills, increasing numbers of accidents at grade crossings and upon the rights of way, increasing deadweight which is non-revenue producing, decreasing ability to handle passenger and freight trains in our important terminal cities, increasing noise and smoke nuisances in large cities, and the obvious inability to increase the speed of handling freight, not to mention the localities which are allowed to remain undeveloped simply because they are inaccessible to surface lines on account of the inability to mount grades?

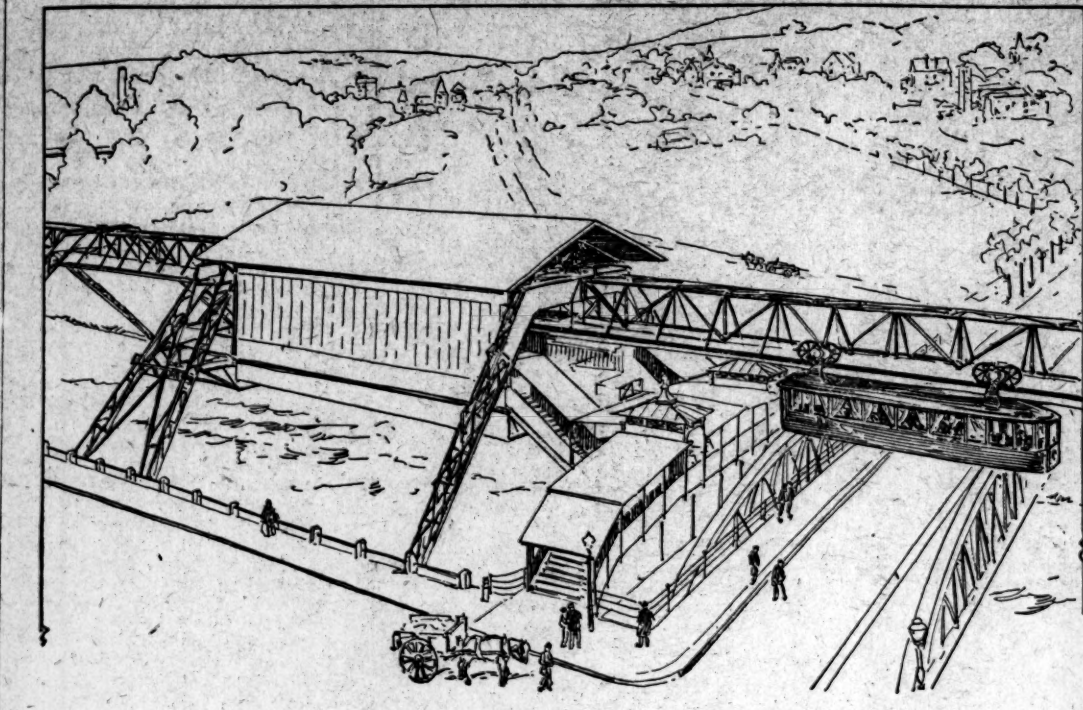
These engineers referred to have become convinced that it can and will be adopted in this country in an improved style, which overcomes the great objection to the Langen style, namely, the first cost. Its wonderful operating advantages were not sufficient to overcome their objection to the initial investment required to build it. On the other hand, its operating record, kept since 1901, proved that it was worth the effort to overcome the problem of first cost, which has been done in a systematic manner by these engineers. The first cost has been reduced to a point where it can be built as cheaply as can the present type of first-class railway, at the same time preserving all the advantages of the Langen system. These advantages are briefly that it can be built under the improvements made by American engineers as cheaply as can any other first-class railway; that the repair and upkeep item can be reduced to only 25 per cent of what it is on our present railways; that the operation expense is reduced by 50 per cent to handle the same amount of traffic, either passenger or freight; that with it the running time between two given points can be reduced one-half without using undue speed; that any grade can be mounted which an auto-truck can mount, power and weight being equal; that at least 75 per cent of the present known causes of accidents can be eliminated without creating any new inherent causes; that it will permit the handling of traffic upon two or more levels in terminal points; that it is a complete solution of the electrification problem; and that when utilized for city rapid transit will not darken the streets, will take all the rail traffic off the street, will not decrease but rather increase property values, and finally is a complete noiseless transportation system with no smoke or other nuisance.

A general and very brief description of the Langen system will be of interest at this point, and the following is taken from an official document of the transportation company which operates the original line between Barmen and Elberfeld in Upper Rhenish Prussia. While reading this description it will be well to keep in mind the little cash carriers so familiar in all our department stores, or the traveling hay forks of our fields, or the cable ways of our western mining districts: "In the suspended railway, Langen system, the carriages are hung from and travel along an overhead rail, which may be fixed at any level above the ground or may be carried along the roof of a brick tunnel or iron tube."

"Railways of this system can be carried continuously over existing railways, tramways, rivers, canals or public roads without in any way interfering with the ordinary traffic thereon, a point of particular interest in urban districts, where the value of land is high. The suspended railway can be constructed with sharp curves, sharper indeed than can be employed even on street tramways, and steeper gradients can be used. The construction is such that the cars cannot be derailed and quick curves can be traversed at high speed."

"The station platforms (similar in character to the elevated platform stations in this country) are usually about 16 feet above ground level, so that no lifts are necessary. The ground floor is not needed for the purpose of the railways, so that the most valuable part of a site may be leased for other purposes. The general station arrangements may take any convenient form and need not be peculiar in any way."

"No flooring being needed, a very light structure is admissible, and it is possible economically to span long distances without intervening supports. This renders the structure of a suspended railway easy, where it would otherwise be impossible, as for instance in a case of a line over an existing railway, in entering a large terminus or in crossing an important junction, and very greatly reduces



A station on the Barmen-Elberfeld Monorail Railway

the cost and obstruction to light and air."

"The seating accommodations of the cars may be arranged in any way; it is in no way fettered by any peculiarity of the system. The capacity of a train is only limited by the length of the station platform."

"The motive power is preferably electricity, but this is not essential to the system itself."

"The suspended railway, Langen system, is not in the experimental stage, but has been thoroughly tested by commercial usage. One line at Elberfeld has a length of 8 1/2 miles and has been in operation since March, 1901. This line is now carrying 10,000,000 passengers per annum and no traveler has been injured."

"Owing to high acceleration secured, an average speed of 22 miles per hour including stops can be obtained in towns with stations about every third of a mile, the maximum speed which need not be reduced on sharp curves, being about 35 miles per hour. Automatic block signaling is used, which renders a very rapid service of trains possible." (Referring to city use.)

"The system lends itself to express traffic, because curves can be passed at high speed without danger of inconvenience to the passengers, while the construction of the permanent way renders it very stable. The maximum speed is only limited by the power available, but 75 to 80 miles per hour could be reached without the running expenses becoming unduly heavy."

"The carriages are so hung that the wheels cannot leave the rails, and Westinghouse brakes are fitted throughout the trains and worked as on ordinary railways."

"Unlike the Liverpool overhead railway, or an ordinary railway viaduct, there is on the suspended railway no flooring to obstruct the light or air. When the railway passes down a road, the gliders occupy the center at a height of 25 to 30 feet above the surface; the supports occur about every 100 feet, occupy little more room than electric light columns, and are placed in positions. Practically there is no obstruction to light or air."

"The chief comparative advantages of the system may be shortly stated as follows:

- "a. Greater safety, derailment or fire being practically impossible.
- "b. A cheaper cost of construction, fully equipped, as against the cost of the Liverpool elevated or usual subway.
- "c. Open air traffic and avoidance of costly tunnels.
- "d. No lifts required and delays and expenses consequent thereon avoided.
- "e. Absence of vibration and consequent litigation and annoyances.
- "f. Lighter train weight per passenger and less power required for a given speed.
- "g. Working expenses less.
- "h. Safe use of very sharp curves.
- "i. Absence of noise, which is so troublesome a feature on other elevated railways.
- "k. Lighter superstructure, causing little or no obstruction to light, air or traffic of any kind.
- "l. Suitability for tropical countries, where sand storms, floods or vegetable undergrowth endangers and adds expense to the operation of surface roads.
- "m. In mountainous countries the system enables increased adhesion to be obtained without the use of racks.
- "n. There is no difficulty whatever in carrying the suspended railway over existing railways or into large terminals, and the capacity of their terminal can be doubled without difficulties and at comparative small expense."

"It will be acknowledged readily enough that if these advantages could be utilized commercially in general traffic haulage in this country, nearly all, if not quite all the obvious difficulties which are besetting our transportation machine would be overcome. All the improvements and conveniences that have been added to railroad construction and equipment in the past years do not include any one of the three most important, most desirable and most advantageous improvements that have been hoped for in all these years of railroad building, namely, economy in construction and operation, the reduction of noise and the elimination of accidents."

SCHOOL LECTURES IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The board of education has adopted a resolution declaring that hereafter lectures in the public schools will be delivered in English only.

MINUTE OF PRAYER IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Observance of Plan in the Public
Schools of That City Is Subject
of Investigation by Public
School Protective League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Observance of the moment of prayer in the public schools of Los Angeles has been the subject of some investigation by the Public School Protective League, one of whose purposes is to prevent the intrusion of any ecclesiastical or sectarian dogma into the schools.

Recently the league addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Schools asking if prayer was being observed in any of the schools, and if so, its purpose and by whose authority it had been introduced, and received in reply a letter from J. B. Montux, Acting Superintendent of Schools in the absence of Supt. Albert Shiels, in which he says:

"So far as I know, there is no time devoted to daily prayer in our schools. In one or two schools at least—there are probably others—the children have been permitted at high noon to make whatever wish they please for the safety of our boys at the front. In a number of cases, perhaps a good many, the children sing 'God Save Our Noble Boys' either in the morning or at high noon. This is not a general custom and has not been particularly encouraged from this office, nor has it been discouraged."

"Will you please furnish me with a list of names of persons who object to this minute devoted to a wish for the safety of our boys, or to the song; so that I may report this list of names to the federal authorities for their investigation. It seems to me that anybody objecting to this little custom is either pro-German or at least, not patriotic."

Investigation at the Sentous Intermediate School disclosed the fact that the prayer plan was introduced there by the principal of the school some few weeks ago and that it had been observed every day since. At one minute to 12 the bell would ring for the minute of prayer. When the principal, Robert A. Thompson, was asked for a statement of the circumstances concerning it, he said:

"The Senate passed a resolution some time ago commending the Angelus to the people of the United States and requesting the President to issue a proclamation for its observance. I know that it has been observed in some places and I think it is a pretty custom, so that when school opened this fall I announced that we should observe the Angelus at noon. This announcement was made by me at one of the regular meetings of the teachers of the school and, although I do not know the exact terms in which it was announced by them to their classes, I believe that their announcement was similar to mine."

"There is no compulsion about it, of course, as we cannot make a pupil pray and obviously do not know whether he prays or not. He does not have to pray and can say the multiplication table or anything else he wants to during the minute. The only requirement we make is that there be absolute silence, in order that those pupils who desire to take advantage of the minute for the purpose of prayer may do so."

Asked if he knew what had been finally done with the so-called Angelus resolution passed by the Senate, Mr. Thompson said he supposed that it had been passed by Congress. "I felt sure," he added, "that the observance of the Angelus was by some government authority and I have never heard any criticism of the Angelus resolution." He further declared that, as its observance in that particular school was at the instance of himself alone, if he felt that it was in any way in conflict with the ideals of the public school, he would at once discontinue it.

When the matter was called to the attention of the vice-principal, Miss Mason, she said that anyone who was investigating that matter was probably not very enthusiastic for the success of the Allies. She had taught in public schools in the East where prayer and religious teaching were both allowed, and she saw no reason why the observance of the minute of prayer should even call

forth any comment. She showed a copy of the school paper, The Comet, in which, in the issue of Sept. 27, it was said:

"Sentous has not forgotten the khaki and blue of the service. At 12 o'clock sharp a bell rings summoning us to a minute of meditation and prayer."

Lucius K. Chase, a member of the Board of Education, was asked concerning the observance of prayer and said that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, that it had never been before the Board of Education and that he had never heard the matter discussed. When the circumstances of the observance at Sentous Intermediate School were related to him, he did not see anything objectionable about it. According to his understanding the observance of the noon-time prayer was by government authority, and if there was any benefit to be gained for the cause of the war by it, he was willing to have it observed as far as he was concerned.

When his attention was called to the meaning of the word "Angelus" and to the fact that its observance might be objected to by many people as providing for the entrance of secular religious dogma into the public schools, he replied that he did not see any danger in the situation.

AID FOR SAMARIA AND GALILEE NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The territory set free by General Allenby's recent advance in Palestine has now been inspected by two members of the Zionist Palestine administrative committee, who have informed the Zionist organization of America of the help needed by liberated Samaria and Galilee. Although conditions in Chedera and Zichron are reported as not as bad as expected, the colonies need funds to replace the damaged property and restock the farms. For the opening up of the Jewish colonies in Samaria and Galilee considerable assistance is needed and large sums will be required for the repatriation of the exiles banished to Samaria and Galilee prior to the liberation of Jerusalem a year ago.

RAILWAY RESTRAINED FROM ENDING SERVICE

CLAREMONT, N. H.—Judge Oliver

Branch of the Superior Court has issued an injunction restraining the Claremont Railway and Lighting Company from discontinuing its freight and passenger service in this town. The company had announced its intention of taking this step on Oct. 19 unless a purchaser for the property came forward. Judge Branch acted on petition of manufacturers and town officials and set Oct. 15 for a hearing at Nashua on the question of appointing a receiver for the property. The company operates six miles of trolley line and has paid no dividends since it was built 20 years ago.

ANCIENT JAPANESE SWORDS AS GIFTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Yasujire Ishikama, editor of one of the largest newspapers in Japan, is here on his way to Washington, and thence to the war front. He is carrying five swords that are said to be 350 years old, which are to be presented to President Wilson, the Kings of England, Belgium and Italy and the President of France. He also bears a large number of editions of his paper, printed in English and French, which are to be distributed among the soldiers. The paper tells of the activities of Japan in the war.

POTATO PICKING AT \$6 A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
CARIBOU, Me.—The record price for labor in Aroostook County, the great potato region of Maine, has been reached here where a 14-year-old boy is being paid \$6 a day and board for picking potatoes on one of the large farms, with more than 100 hands at work. The payroll on the farm is \$800 a day, some of the professional pickers who work by the barrel and put in long hours, making \$15 a day. One woman has been making from \$5 to \$8 a day since the season began.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN OPENED

Illinois Convention Committee
Takes Step in Connection
With the Movement Looking
for Amendment of Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—State headquarters of an Illinois convention campaign committee have been opened at Springfield, Ill., and county committees have established headquarters in the various counties of the State in an effort to obtain enough votes to carry the call for a constitutional convention to be passed upon by the people at the coming November election. If the call carries, it is probable that it will not be possible for the convention to assemble before late in 1919.

The principal changes in the constitution that are being urged by the campaign committee are complete woman's suffrage; revision of the State's taxation system; reorganization of the judiciary and procedure of the courts for a more effective coordination in their work and to lessen the law's delay; a shorter ballot; a greater control of local affairs for cities; unification of Chicago's 21 local government bodies; greater elasticity in the process of amending the state constitution.

The Attorney-General of the State has held that women cannot, under the constitution, vote on the convention call. It therefore depends upon a vote of the majority of men casting ballots at the election. There is little opposition to the convention call, as far as is known now.

The present state constitution was drafted in 1870 and on account of the restrictions which make it very difficult to amend, but two amendments have been made in 27 years. The present constitution is rigid in certain particulars, such as defining the organization of the State government; limiting the powers of the chief departments of the government; in its provisions as to the management of cities; the election and powers of numerous officials, especially judges and county and municipal officers. On this account Chicago, and other large cities in the State, find themselves hedged about with limitations, which were long ago outgrown, it is contended, and which stand in the way of the most modern and economical administration of city affairs.

The Cook County committee feels that Chicago is more vitally concerned in the matter of bringing about a change in the constitution that will enable an improvement in city administration than any other city in the State. Cook County had a population of 350,000 when the present constitution was drafted and it now has a population of 2,600,000.

Under the present system of government there are 21 local governments which, it is said by those who have been urging a change in the administration of the city's affairs, overlap each other in the territory constituting Cook County, and are extravagant and ridiculous. The city is now facing a deficit of \$3,000,000, and urgent demand is being made that something be done to remedy conditions. The Cook County committee declares that the best thing that can be done is to carry the call for a constitutional convention, and draft a new constitution that will permit the city to coordinate its activities under fewer governing boards.

A change in the laws so that it will not take so much money to run the city, and a more equitable method of taxation are two things needed to put Chicago on a solid financial basis, the campaign committee contends. It is pointed out that the people with tangible property pay the bulk of the taxes, and under the present constitution it is impossible to accomplish much toward bringing out taxable securities that are under cover.

BLACKBERRY JAM MADE FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TILLAMOOK, Ore.—Tons of jam will be fed the American soldiers during the next few months as a result of saving an immense crop of evergreen blackberries now ripening throughout Western Oregon. These berries, because of their large seeds, and the fact that they grew abundantly in a sparsely settled country, have for years gone to waste, but this year the government has contracted with various parties to pick and preserve the fruit for the soldiers. One contractor has an order for 400 tons of jam, and there are others almost as large. In several places the schools have delayed opening, so that the school children may help harvest the crop, and men, women and children are picking the berries daily. The market price of the fruit, picked, runs now at about 5 to 6 cents per pound.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND STATE RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Supporters of woman suffrage in Louisiana, many of whom will vote on the suffrage amendment to the state constitution on Nov. 5, hail the action of the United States Senate in defeating the Susan B. Anthony amendment as a victory for state rights, and apparently are pleased with the result. Voicing the sentiments of the Louisiana State Suffrage Association and the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, the two factions of suffragists who recently became reconciled and reunited here, Miss Jean M. Gordon, president of the

State Suffrage Association, said in a recent statement:

"The briefest reply I can make to the Senate's action on the vote of the federal woman suffrage amendment, after the President's strong appeal for its submission, is a realization that, imbedded in the convictions of the senators who have voted against making woman suffrage a federal issue, is faith in the fundamental upon which our government was launched, the right of a state to self-government. 'To every clear-thinking American, however, the issue of woman suffrage is clear cut. The President has sounded in no uncertain tone an appeal that should bring it home to every individual man that national honor is at stake, and until the states grant woman suffrage we have no democracy, but a hypocrisy, which we are asking men to die for and nations to adopt. Louisiana, on Nov. 5, will sustain the President by voting, I hope, to a man, to prove that we are 100 per cent American.'"

FEDERATED FIJIAN ISLANDS IS URGED

Sugar Planters at Suva Conference Send Unanimous Resolution to the Acting Governor

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—At the recent conference of Fiji sugar planters at Suva, a resolution was passed unanimously to the effect that the convention was of the opinion that the time has arrived when the imperial British authorities should take into consideration the formation of the Fijian and other islands in the Pacific into a single confederation, with one form of constitution, applicable to all islands embraced in such a confederation, and that the resolution be forwarded to the acting governor of Fiji with the request that it be sent to the proper imperial authorities. Another resolution passed on this subject was that, in the opinion of the convention, before any steps are taken with regard to the possible annexation of the colony of Fiji, the opinion of the people in the colony be first obtained.

The labor supply of Fiji, as well as a number of other interesting topics pertaining to the colony, was touched upon in an address to the planters by the acting governor, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"It is a recognized fact that the future development of the agricultural interests of the colony is dependent on the supply of labor from the outside. The native, as we know, being the land owner, is in a position in which, generally speaking, he is not compelled to work. Again the great facilities which have been offered by the government to the Indians coming out of indenture in the way of settling on the land, have been so great that the same conditions up to the present have applied to the Indians."

"As regards the question of the supply of labor outside the colony, I regret to say that I have nothing new to lay before you today. All I can venture to say to you is that I know, for a fact, that Mr. Walter Long, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has placed before the Secretary of State for India the case of Fiji very strongly indeed. I can assure you he has lost no opportunity for appealing to the Indian Government on behalf of this colony. I also know this question is coming before the Viceroy's Council at Delhi."

"I would like to mention that following the adoption of a resolution by the Legislative Council in April last with regard to the establishment of a labor bureau by the Immigration Department, these proposals have received the approval of the Secretary of State. Each district commissioner will undertake the duty of being a labor bureau for the purpose referred to in the resolution. The bureau will be merely one for the registration of planters who desire laborers, and also for the registration of laborers who desire employment."

APPLE CROPS ARE LARGER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The commercial apple crop of the United States this year is 24,400,000 barrels, the Department of Agriculture estimates. Last year's crop was 22,519,000 barrels. Maine's crop is estimated at 195,000 barrels and that of Massachusetts at 275,000.

THEODORE A. BELL STATES POSITION

Aspirant for Governorship of
California on Independent
Ticket Opposes the Health
Insurance Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Theodore A. Bell, who is running for Governor of California on an independent ticket at the November election, has made known his opposition to the compulsory health insurance constitutional amendment, which will also be voted on. As the Democratic Party is without a candidate for Governor this year, Mr. Bell will, with the exception of the Socialist candidate, be the only opponent of Governor William D. Stephens, Republican, who seeks to succeed himself. Compulsory health insurance is, next to prohibition, the leading issue of the campaign. Mr. Bell, in his statement on this question, says:

"It is proposed to amend our organic law so as to permit the Legislature to establish a health insurance system to be supported in part by state appropriations. The proponents of the measure have thus far failed to submit a draft of the law that will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, in the event this constitutional amendment is adopted. I believe that it would be a serious mistake to adopt the amendment. This is no time to enter a field of experimentation that has been rejected by every state in the Union that has given it any consideration."

"The principal argument in its favor seems to be that it has worked well in Germany. Lots of things may have worked well in Germany that won't work there in the future. In these times, our first thought should be to lessen and not increase the burden of taxation in California. We must enter an era of strict economy, and not a field of experiment and speculation that will add millions of dollars to the load that the people are now carrying. I am strongly against this proposed legislation, and it should be defeated at the polls."

"When all workers are insured a living wage, it will mean sanitary homes, adequate clothing, nourishing food and all the other essentials of good health. Let our public efforts be devoted toward rearing a super-structure of human welfare and well-being in California upon broad, deep, sound and enduring foundations."

LARGEST DRY CITY SHOWS FEW CRIMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit, the largest dry city in the world, has been without saloons for more than five months, since May 1, 1918, and although the police department is short 245 men, prohibition has effected a big decrease in crime, as shown by a comparison of statistics for a current dry month with the corresponding wet month of last year.

Misdemeanors decreased more than 50 per cent, and felonies dropped nearly 30 per cent. Burglaries fell away 60 per cent, larcenies 39 per cent, and robberies 88 per cent. The total value of property stolen dropped from \$97,621 in 1917 to \$62,955 in 1918. There were 192 fewer automobiles stolen this year. Drunkenness dropped 63 per cent. Vagrancy shows the greatest drop, one of 98 per cent, with begging showing the next largest decrease, of 97 per cent.

HEAVY FINE FOR AUTO DRIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWTON, Mass.—Another New England court has meted out a severe penalty to an auto driver convicted of driving upon the public highways while under the influence of liquor. In the local court, John O'Day of Auburndale was fined \$100 on Tuesday, and was given but one day in which to pay. Before he was arrested, the truck which O'Day was driving had swung to one side of the road, in Newtonville, had had torn down part of a fence.

HANAN

HANAN STORES offer a splendid array of seasonable shoe styles for Women and Men. You have your choice of many attractive models designed for various occasions of day and evening wear, in town or country. Why not enjoy the daily luxury of Hanan shoe comfort?

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

THE GERMAN HAND IN LENS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The German hand in Lens, the great coal mining center in Artois, displays itself after a different fashion to that seen in Amiens or Rheims. In Lens there was little that was beautiful for the German to destroy. Here, instead of the highest expression of art and architecture was the highest expression of stern and grimy but none the less tremendous industry. Smoke and again smoke was everywhere, coal dust in the air and all around, huge cranes, wheels and pylons rearing themselves up into the sky amidst the great slag heaps; by day, one vast open-air foundry, stretching away over the country side to the horizon; by night, displaying that wonderful contrast between inky darkness and the sudden flare of the furnace so typical of the "black country" everywhere.

The German destruction at Lens is just as wanton as at Rheims, everything that could be destroyed in the town has been destroyed, quite regardless of whether or not it was of any military value. Houses, churches, schools, public buildings of all kinds, have been gutted. Everything of value has either been carried off or destroyed, and one of the busiest places in all France, little over four years ago, is today little more than a smoldering heap of calcined ruins.

In the days before the war, Lens was a town of some 25,000 inhabitants, but the size and importance of the place cannot be gauged by the population of the town itself, for Lens is merely the nucleus of a large colliery district, a mass of bricks and mortar, dominated every few yards, by tall chimneys and massive winding towers. Round the town itself lies a mass of suburbs, locally known as cités, each consisting of a group of miners' dwellings, or coronas, clustered round a central pit. To the eastward, a series of straggling towns stretches in almost unbroken continuity as far as Douai.

This part of Artois is a country of low chalk downs and wide shallow valleys, under cultivation up to the very edges of the spoil-banks, or crassiers, that surround the mouths of the pits.

Lens itself lies northeast of the famous Vimy Ridge on the little river Souchez, long since canalized and connected to the Canal de la Haute Densle, which runs from Douai to Lille. But the natural features of the district are almost entirely overshadowed by the artificial features produced by the local industry. The most conspicuous of these are the spoil-banks, where the refuse from the mines is tipped. Sometimes these are conical in shape, like the huge Twin cones of Auchel, or the lesser ones of Philosophie and Vermeller; sometimes they stretch like huge black fingers across the country, as at the famous Double Crassier of Cité St. Pierre.

By the side of the Crassiers rise tall mine-shafts, of which the Pylons at Loos was the most noticeable. This extraordinary lattice-girder tower, as one writer has described it, stood up 300 feet from the level plain, utterly dwarfing the hills about it, and was plainly visible from the hill of Cassel, nearly thirty miles away. Besides the winding shafts, a forest of chimneys and water-towers bewilders the eye, sometimes in regular groups, like those of the Société Métallurgique du Pont à Vendin at Wignier, or of the coal-ovens of Annay, sometimes singly, as in the suburbs of Lens itself.

Lens was a town, of course, before the exploitation of the coal field that surrounds it, but it has made only one important appearance in history. This was during the Thirty Years' War, when, on Aug. 20, 1648, the French, under the leadership of "The Great Condé," inflicted a severe defeat upon the Spaniards at Lens.

DRY INDORSEMENTS MADE IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The Vermont Prohibition Party refused to indorse the nomination of Congressman Frank L. Greene of St. Albans, because of his record in Congress, which they claim has been unfavorable to prohibition and any dry measures. The party indorsed Porter H. Dale, the other Vermont Congressman as a candidate for reelection, however. Following out the same practice through the state ticket, which has been filed with the Secretary of State here, there is no mention of the Democratic or Republican nominees for the office of attorney-general of the State. This refusal is because of the long-delayed raid on the Bennington clubs, which openly sold liquor for six months without a sign of prosecution.

FINE OF \$500 FOR ACT OF SABOTAGE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—David Rogovin, a former employee of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, on Wednesday pleaded guilty of sabotage and was fined \$500. He was charged with using a hammer to drive screws into the wings of aeroplanes. The federal attorney attributed his act to ignorance.

JUDGE ORDERS THAT CARS RUN

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Justice Marcus in the Supreme Court on Wednesday granted a writ of mandamus returnable in two days compelling the International Railway to give a street car service in Buffalo and vicinity. In case the cars are not running in two days, the courts will put somebody in charge who will run them.



Lens and its surroundings

The great mining center of Northern France which has been laid waste by the Germans.

VIGILANCE OF DRY STILL NECESSARY

(Continued from page one)

to the agricultural stimulation bill, as the following words by the International Union of United Brewery Workers' executive committee, read at a meeting in Cincinnati recently will testify:

"Under the order of the President, brewing can be resumed whenever, in the opinion of the Administration, there is no longer any justification for the restriction. Coal and feed shortage is given now as the prime reason for this drastic action. The stock on hand will not be exhausted before March 15, and if the working people then make a strong demand for beer, the government will, without question, permit the resumption of brewing. Our greatest danger lies in the passage of the amendment to the Agricultural Stimulation Bill, providing for war-time prohibition during the demobilization period.

"Every workingman should be urged to protest direct to the President against the signing of the bill. 'It is further of the utmost importance that every ounce of energy should be expended to prevent the wet states from voting dry, and to prevent your next session of the Legislature from ratifying the national constitutional amendment.'

This statement, it is declared, indicates once more the necessity for unceasing vigilance and activity by the forces which are working for prohibition.

Dry Leaders Gratified

Doubt Is Felt, However, Whether Full Disclosures Will Be Permitted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement that the United States Attorney-General has told Senator Overman that the Department of Justice will turn over to the committee investigating the brewers in connection with German propaganda a mass of evidence collected by the department during the past year, has been received by Prohibitionists here with an approval not unmixed with doubt. The doubt concerns whether the department will turn over all the evidence collected in the Pittsburgh brewers' case in 1916.

"We have the names of some men, including one of the best known men in the country and one of the most potent factors in the protection of the brewing industry and also of some newspapers, at least one of which is nationally known and is rabid against prohibition, that would be in a most uncomfortable position if all this evidence gets out," said William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, to this bureau.

"As this particular man," continued Mr. Anderson, and "that particular newspaper are very close to and have been considered unusually strong supporters of the Administration it is easy to understand the basis of the confidence on the part of the brewers and some politicians that some way will be found to suppress the most damaging part of this evidence.

"We cannot believe, however, that the Administration desire to protect those who have been compromised by an immoral industry, which is now definitely known to be tied up with Hun activity and propaganda; and even though there should be a desire to shield some men, it is undoubtedly realized that it would not only be impossible to protect them, but also to shield their protectors, in case the people insist upon a 'show down' and draw the inevitable conclusions if this is denied."

The current number of the American Issue, organ of the State Anti-Saloon League, says:

"Strangely, it would seem to those unacquainted with the nearness of that paper to some Administration circles, the New York World, alone of all the newspapers discussing the Senate investigation into the brewers' activity, openly predicted, on Sept. 24, that the Department of Justice would object to

giving up the evidence in its hands covering brewery activity in the investigation started by the Senate. The World apparently got this word from the Department of Justice earlier than other newspapers. Was it especially interested in following up the matter and learning that such would be the verdict?"

Wet Propaganda Stopped

Labors Emergency League Discontinues Advertising Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Labors Emergency Liberty League, a national union labor organization formed to fight prohibition, has stopped its advertising in the labor papers of the country, according to a statement by Max Dezzetel, editor of Chicago Labor News, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, on Tuesday. The chief business of the league was the waging of an anti-prohibition fight through publicity in labor papers, and it had carried this on for over a year.

Mr. Dezzetel said he did not know the reason for the discontinuance of the advertising. The league was going to keep its organization, he said. "They are going to leave it to labor men of the different states whether they want prohibition or not. If they do, all right," said Mr. Dezzetel.

"It is not that the drys seem to have the upper hand that this advertising has been stopped," said the local labor editor. "They have not laid down, they have simply quit for the time being. This was the first attempt of organized labor to advertise on a national scale. Local organizations will keep up the fight where necessary. In Minnesota, the state labor organization, through the Trades Union Liberty League, is carrying on a strong campaign against prohibition.

"The advertising of Labors Emergency Liberty League did good work. It was winning our people over right along. I suppose they have quit until the war is over. We labor men hold to the same position as before. If the government sees fit to cut out the grain for brewing, labor stands back of the government. A good many of us have an idea the elimination of beer was not a war measure, but was caused by the activity of dry leaders. But what President Wilson does we stand by to the dot. When the war is over we propose to take up the fight on prohibition immediately."

Inquiry on Brewers

Meeting of Senate Committee Called—Mr. Konta to Appear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a conference with A. Mitchell Palmer, enemy alien property custodian, Senator Overman, acting chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, called a meeting of the committee for Thursday, in order to consider the various aspects of the pending investigation under the Jones resolution.

Senator Overman would not say what was discussed between him and Mr. Palmer, but he did indicate that Alexander Konta would be called before the committee and cross-examined as to his alleged connection with attempts made in this country to purchase newspapers in the interests of the Imperial German Government. There is reason to believe that Mr. Palmer is particularly anxious to have Mr. Konta appear. The latter has already indicated his desire to testify.

The committee at its meeting on Thursday will consider the statement recently submitted by Senator Jones of Washington particularizing the general charges made against the brewers. In the light of this statement it may now be possible for the committee to decide the scope of the investigation.

It is expected that at Thursday's meeting the committee will select a competent man to examine and prepare briefs of the documents submitted by the Attorney-General bearing on activities of brewery organizations throughout the country.

REVIEW MADE OF BREWERS' ACTIONS

California Anti-Saloon League Official, in Commenting on Appeal of Liquor Men, Recalls Their Former Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—In the Los Angeles papers of last week appeared a half-page advertisement under the caption: "An Appeal by American Brewers to the American People," in which much is said of the patriotism of the American brewers. In commenting on these advertisements, Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the California Anti-Saloon League, said:

"Patriotism is best known by the acts of those who profess it. It is just a little over a year ago since the Food Administration Bill was before Congress, and at that time the dry forces of the nation were insisting upon the incorporation into that bill of a clause prohibiting the manufacture of beer. A majority of both houses of Congress were in favor of that prohibition, and it was being actively urged by the Anti-Saloon League.

"Just at the time when the fight became warmest and some of the leaders for the wet forces announced that they would hold the bill up indefinitely if the dry proposition was not taken from it, President Wilson addressed a letter to the Anti-Saloon League, in which he set forth that the Food Administration Bill was greatly needed, and that delay in its passage was seriously embarrassing the conduct of the war. For that reason he asked the dry forces, as a patriotic duty, not to urge the matter further at that particular time. Although a majority of the members of Congress were known to be in favor of the measure, the Anti-Saloon League felt that the proper thing to do under the circumstances was to support the President in the national emergency, and accordingly, the insistence of the dry people was withdrawn.

"Now the President appealed to the majority to uphold the hands of the Administration for reasons affecting the national peril. It seems significant that he did not appeal to the minority who had announced that, by filibustering tactics, they would delay to the last hour legislation seriously needed. If the brewers were as patriotic as they would have us believe, it would seem that President Wilson would have known it and would have appealed to them in the same way as the leaders of the dry movement. That he did not do so seems to show most clearly that he knew, probably better than anyone else, that patriotism carried no appeal to the brewers where their dollars are concerned, and that if he was to have support it must be from some other source.

"It is from instances such as this that the American people have gauged the patriotism of American brewers. If patriotism had actuated them in the conduct of their business there would be no need for national advertising campaigns to tell the people how patriotically they have always supported the government."

Whisky Profits Disappearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Distillers and whisky dealers are upset over the pro-

hibition situation and the prospects of almost a total loss of the harvest they had expected to reap from the public demand on stocks which could not be replenished. As a direct result of the prohibition movement in the United States Congress, whisky prices have declined from a maximum of \$3.10 in May to \$1.27 on Aug. 31. This takes no account of taxes, or warehouse charges, and while it is a good price considering the price of whisky, it nevertheless represents a decline of \$1.83 a gallon.

Distillers had hoped that the extension of the time for the disposition of stocks from January to July 1 would help the market, but there has been no evidence of it. There has been an assumption on the part of some whisky interests that when the public realized that whisky was actually passing out, that there would be a rush to stock up and that in this way millions of gallons would be disposed of. The knowledge that prohibition is on the way appears to have decreased the consumption and it is clear that the vast profits which whisky dealers at one time expected are not to be reaped.

It is estimated there are held in the Louisville district alone approximately 300,000 barrels of whisky of 47 gallons each. This whisky sold at an average of 50 cents a gallon before the distilleries were closed. The maximum price of \$3.10 represented an excess profit of \$38,660,000. At present prices this profit has been reduced to \$10,857,000.

CLOSER UNION OF REPUBLICS URGED

SANTIAGO, Chile—Beltran Mathieu, the new Chilean Ambassador to Washington, in a statement regarding the relations of the South American republics with the United States, declared that all the republics should have worked together from the beginning of the war, as such a group would have been a moral force demanding consideration from the first. "Today," he added, "the only thing that remains is to sympathize heartily with the attitude of the United States, which cannot but benefit us. Regarding a League of Nations, if the United States undertakes to form it we may accept it as an accomplished fact. A league will be the best guarantee for small nations.

"Neutral nations are possible today, and we have them, but neutral individuals, personalities, or consciences, are impossible."

The new Ambassador will sail for the United States in about two weeks.

PREMIER APPROVES CHURCHES' MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, has written to the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, approving their action in bringing to the United States leading British clergymen to speak on the moral aims in the war. The Premier's letter says in part:

"The more our two peoples know one another, the better I believe they will get on together, and the greater the work they will be able to do for the world. Their ideals, as well as their literature, are fundamentally the same, and are equally derived from that great source of all wisdom, the Bible."

Quilted Mattress Protector

Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress Protectors.

They are quilted of bleached muslin with pure white wadding between, wash easy, dry light and fluffy as new.

We originated MATTRESS PROTECTORS.

They were GOOD at first, are excellent now, and our Protectors will continue to be among the BEST on the market.

See that our trade mark is sewed in the corner of every PROTECTOR you purchase. They stand for new material, best workmanship, full sizes.

Sold in all the high-class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Light Street, NEW YORK

EXCELSIOR QUILTING COMPANY, 15 Light Street, NEW YORK

OVER 70 PER CENT ARE LIQUOR CASES

Boston Municipal Court Records Show What Prohibition Can Save in Time and Expense

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What prohibition may save in time and expense in court administration, besides its obvious benefits to the community at large, is strikingly shown by the fact that more than 70 per cent of all the cases brought into the municipal criminal court in this city in 1918, were directly chargeable to the liquor traffic.

According to the annual report of the clerk for the year ending Sept. 30, the court handled 60,431 cases, covering 93 offenses, and no less than 42,703 of all those cases were for drunkenness, while 270 were for violations of the excise law. As the courts sat practically 300 days during the year, an average of a trifle more than 143 such cases were brought before the judges each day. It was stated at the court recently that some days more than 350 cases of drunkenness were brought in for disposition.

In addition there were many arrests of persons for operating automobiles while under the influence of liquor, but included generally in the clerk's report in the 3421 violations of the motor vehicle law.

While the reduction of 8000 arrests for drunkenness in Boston as compared with the previous year, is admittedly a step in the right direction, prohibition workers nevertheless point to the 43,000 arrests last year as showing the urgent necessity for increasing efforts in bringing about better conditions and the establishment of dry laws as soon as possible.

Closing of Bars Reduces Arrests

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Closing of bars for liquor selling in this city by order of the Board of Health, has brought about many interesting developments. One result was an increase in sobriety, as indicated by a decline of 80 per cent in the number of arrests for drunkenness. Business in one session of the municipal court, on the day following the closing, became so slack that the court adjourned within half an hour although ordinarily the judge sits throughout the forenoon, and sometimes in the afternoon.

The closing of the bars, however, failed to accomplish the purpose of the Board of Health, which was to prevent gatherings at such places. In many instances, liquor was served in crowded back rooms, or at adjoining lunch counters. Several hotel proprietors refused to comply with the order of the board, and the question may be taken into the courts. The board did not include the churches in this city, although in many of the outside cities in the State the churches were closed by such an order.

PLAN IS GENERAL FOR BRITISH DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans are under way for the observance throughout the United States of some designated day soon as British Day, for the expression of America's tribute to Great Britain for her part in the war. The chairman of the committee is Alton B. Parker of this city. Nov. 9, anniversary of the battle of Ypres, had been chosen as the date, but it has been decided not to hold the celebration until later, because of the proximity of that date to the Liberty Loan campaign.

EXTREME PENALTY FOR PROPAGANDIST

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dispatches from Rome report that a military court at Bologna has passed a sentence inflicting the extreme penalty upon Louis Alfredo Beltrame, an Argentinian, who is now acting as manager of a German propaganda news agency in Buenos Aires.

It was charged that as an agent of the Central Powers, he sent military information from Italy to Switzerland. He was exiled from Italy two years ago, and since then has been active in the interests of Germany here.

BISHOP OF OXFORD TO SPEAK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements have been made by the Federation of Churches and Religious Organizations in Greater Boston for a meeting to be held in the Park Street Church, at 10.30 a. m., Monday, Oct. 21, to hear the Right Rev. Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, who has come to the United States to speak under the auspices of the National Committee, on the churches and the moral aims of the war.

PROHIBITION PARTY COMES INTO ITS OWN

Chairman of National Committee Says Organization Has Lived to See Its Fundamentals Most Gloriously Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"After years of fighting for a forlorn hope, the Prohibition Party is coming into its own," writes Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, in a statement from national headquarters. "It has lived," observes Chairman Hinshaw, "to see its principles most gloriously triumph. It has lived to see men running for governor, for Congress, and the United States Senate embrace in their platform the principle of bone-dry prohibition. Some have embraced it because of the principle, others, finding themselves hurled into the sea of political turmoil, have seized upon the plank, prohibition, as a drowning man thrown overboard would seize upon a raft.

"A well-known statesman has said that it requires two classes of people to make a reform succeed, both the reformers and the politicians. It is not for us to inquire at this time whether certain candidates for governor and other high offices have climbed upon the water-wagon for the sake of principle or policy. It is enough for us to know that they have climbed. If they are willing to be used for the attainment of so noble an object, they should be used. We have long advocated. They who have not advocated so long can help us to execute.

"The Prohibition Party has lived to see the day when its own Congressman, in the person of Charles H. Randall, has brought forth a new era in the history of prohibition national legislation. For a half century temperance people have striven to prohibit liquor and liquor advertising being transported from wet territory to dry territory. It remained for Randall to brief and to inaugurate the measure that captured Congress. Since the outbreak of the great war with Germany, tens of millions of people have beseeched Congress and the President to give us war prohibition. It remained for Randall, the party Prohibitionist, to put through the bill in the Lower House of Congress, which, being revamped by the Senate committee, passed the Senate, and later was adopted as a rider to the food bill by the House of Representatives. His defeat would be a national calamity at this time, when federal legislation will be so much needed to make effective constitutional measures, as well as to aid us in the war crisis. The name Randall, today, stands for more than a regiment. He, as an active dry, has achieved what hundreds of passive dry Congressmen failed to achieve. Nothing is ever done unless some one initiates. The whole world might be in favor, but achievement requires an aggressor. Randall has been the aggressor, the aggressor who has been instrumental in getting done what the whole of Congress would not have done without him."

MUNITION PLANT FRAUDS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—William J. Oliver Manufacturing Company, of Knoxville, and nine other attaches of the plant, have been arrested here charged with conspiracy and fraud in manufacturing shells for the United States Government, and with violation of the sabotage act in producing shells alleged to be so defective as to render inaccurate their flight and trajectory when fired. According to charges, the government has been defrauded of more than \$100,000. William J. Oliver was released on \$25,000 bond; J. Ed. Campbell, Thomas P. Roberts and J. S. Waterman, named as officials of the company, on \$10,000 bond each; John Godfrey, Thomas E. Roberts, John Deans, Charles H. Wood, C. C. Weber and J. W. Zeigler, described as foremen, on \$5000 each. The company operates one of the largest munitions plants in the South. A statement denying the charges and quoting Mr. Oliver as stating they were the result of spite work on account of labor troubles at the plant, has been issued by an attorney for the defendants.

STOVE PRODUCTION CURTAILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To conserve iron, steel and aluminum the War Industries Board on Wednesday announced a program of curtailed manufacture of oil and gasoline stoves, ovens and heaters, eliminating 466 existing styles and sizes.

PERFECT FITTING

MUNSING WEAR

UNION SUITS

Don't say underwear—say Munsingwear—if you want comfortable, perfect-fitting, long wearing undergarments that will afford you the utmost comfort.

There is a Munsingwear style to please everyone, a size to fit anyone—man, woman, or child—tall, short, stout, or thin.

Millions of people wear Munsingwear year after year. They won't have any other brand, which PROVES that

The satisfaction lasts.

CONVENTION WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS

Member Deprecates Any Proposals to Reject Constitutional Changes on Ground of Unfamiliarity or Hasty Preparation

BOSTON, Mass.—Any proposals to reject the 19 prepared amendments to the Massachusetts Constitution on the ground that the people do not understand them, or that the members of the Constitutional Convention rushed their work without sufficient care and consideration, are strongly deprecated by Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton, a member of the convention. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Professor Anderson warmly defended the work of the convention and charged that the same interests which were opposed to the idea of a convention, are interested in having its work go for naught, on the ground that the voters will have neither time nor opportunity to familiarize themselves with the issues involved in the proposed amendments before election day on Nov. 5.

In refutation of the claim that the voters will not understand the amendments, Professor Anderson says that the convention directed the publication and issuance to the voters of 700,000 pamphlets explaining the 19 amendments. These should have been in the hands of the voters, he said, before the first of the present month, and if they were not sent out at that time the fault lies with the officials in the office of the Secretary of State. It appears, however, that they were delayed until this week, owing, according to the state officials, to inability of the state printer to get them ready before; although the pamphlets were ordered on Aug. 21.

"The obviousness of nearly all of the amendments on their face is very clear," said Professor Anderson, "while any obscure points regarding the others can easily be made plain through a few lines in the daily papers a day or two before the election."

"In my opinion the adoption of these amendments, especially that providing for biennial elections, will save the State many millions of dollars. The biennial election project is the chief object of attack by R. L. Bridgman, a State House reporter, who seems to be one of the principal advocates of the plan for a sweeping rejection of all the amendments. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Bridgman has been a consistent opponent of biennial elections in Massachusetts for the greater part of his career of 42 years as a State House reporter."

"The opponents of some of the most important amendments, such as the initiative and referendum, the acquisition by the State of its natural resources, biennial elections and billboard advertising, have been able to prevent their adoption by the Legislature for many years. They knew that these measures would come before the convention, so they opposed first the formation of such a body. Failing in that, they set up candidates and succeeded in obtaining many representatives on the floor of the convention where the fight was continued. Fortunately, the convention was made up of three elements, the advocates of modern measures, or progressives, the opponents of such measures, or reactionaries, and a number of unbiased men, or centrals, who, in many cases, finally threw their support in favor of the progressives. The reactionaries fought every debatable measure from start to finish, but it seems to me that like the Germans or the anti-prohibitionists, they have now reached their last ditch, and of course are adopting every possible means to bring about the defeat of all the amendments."

"The convention as a whole was conscientious in its work. It considered carefully each measure, and in a way to recommend acceptance by the voters of Massachusetts, although I would not ask a single person to vote for the amendments simply because they were adopted by a majority of the convention."

"The voters of Massachusetts have the opportunity, never before afforded by a legislature, of bringing the constitution of the State up-to-date so that it can deal with reconstruction problems as broadly and as comprehensively as other states which have already adopted these same measures."

STANDARDIZING SEVEN THREADS IS FAVORED

BOSTON, Mass.—In the monthly bulletin at the Massachusetts Department of Standards Commissioner Hanson says that "one of the incidental wastes which have won notice through the war is that arising from the great variety of screw threads." He continues: "Senator Kenyon introduced a bill from the committee on standards, weights and measures establishing standard screw threads to be used in all government work, and he stated that through lack of standards the government has already lost \$50,000,000 on war work. That seems a small sum when we are already reckoning war expenses in scores of billions, and it would pay for only one day's war, but there would surely be a great economy in both time and material through the use of a smaller number of tools, gauges and machines and through interchange of those which were retained. It would then be necessary to send a smaller number of sizes to France, with economy of ship and warehouse space. An aeroplane or auto-truck might be repaired

promptly with standard screws when odd sizes might not be obtainable. It is not proposed to require the use of standard screws in general business, but government work is now so large a proportion of the whole that manufacturers would probably introduce them in all work and would gradually discard all of non-standard sizes. The economy effected by the government would then extend throughout all business. Output could be increased and cost of production decreased. This is just one small advance in efficiency which has been put in the front by the war. It is in the same class with the standard ship."

GROCERS REGULATE SUGAR ALLOWANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Although both county and state food administrators have expressed their opposition to rationing systems of distributing food supplies, the Springfield Grocers War Service Association has put into operation a program definitely regulating the monthly sugar allowance of each individual. In accordance with the rationing plan instituted by the grocers, representatives of all families and households in the city were obliged to register at their regular grocery stores or run the risk of permanently going without sugar.

Coupons, permitting the purchase of two pounds monthly for each person, are to be distributed by the grocers at the beginning of each month to those who have registered with them. The concerted action of the 500 local grocery stores makes it impossible for sugar to be purchased here in any other way. For registration at more than one store, or incorrect stating of the number of persons in the family, a penalty of a fine and of having the sugar supply entirely cut off is to be imposed.

Abuse on the part of hundreds of people of the volunteer method of limiting the sugar supply, advocated by Mr. Hoover and the Food Administration, is the reason given by the grocers for adopting this new method of control.

CARFARE AND LIGHT RATES ADVANCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Amid the shouted protests of nearly 1000 men and women gathered in the City Hall here on Tuesday the Commission Council passed an ordinance empowering the New Orleans Railway & Light Company to raise carfares to six cents and to increase the rates for gas and electricity 30 per cent by unanimous vote. Mayor Behrman and all the commissioners supported the increases, while John Stadler, president of the Carmen's Union, and George W. Moore, president of the Union Labor Club, led the opposition. The crowd was with the labor unions, whose leaders demanded a federal receivership for the corporation.

Immediately after the commissioners passed the resolution leaders of the labor unions prepared to sue for an injunction restraining city and corporation from putting the new rates into effect, but they received a setback when a press telegram from Washington announced that the War Labor Board has indicated that if the car company's employees did not cease their fight on the new rates the recent wage increase granted to these employees by the War Labor Board would be canceled.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences between American naval officials and the British Admiralty Board, headed by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, began on Tuesday in Secretary Daniels' office. Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Vice-Admiral Duff, assistant chief of the Admiralty Naval Staff, shared in the discussion with the civil heads of the two navies.

NAVAL BOARDS BEGIN THEIR CONFERENCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences between American naval officials and the British Admiralty Board, headed by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, began on Tuesday in Secretary Daniels' office. Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Vice-Admiral Duff, assistant chief of the Admiralty Naval Staff, shared in the discussion with the civil heads of the two navies.

SUGAR RULE VIOLATOR PUNISHED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
BOSTON, Mass.—Suspension for the duration of the war of the license to sell sugar of the Boston Cash Market at East Braintree because of violations of the regulations of the Food Administration has been recommended by Fred B. Rice, the Food Administrator of Norfolk County, and sent to Washington for approval. The penalty is one of the severest to be imposed upon a Massachusetts grocer by the food authorities.

COAL DEALER IS FINED \$50

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Fuel Administration on Tuesday, fined Charles Kalmatian, proprietor of the American Coal and Wood Yard, \$50, and ordered him to post notice of the penalty at his place of business. He is said to have charged a woman \$12.26 for a ton of coal, in violation of the Fuel Administration's fixed price of considerably less. The money will be given to the Red Cross.

HOUSING FOR SUGAR WORKERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The building inspector has issued to the Kahuku Sugar Plantation a permit for the erection of 75 additional cottages on the plantation's property at Koolaula, island of Oahu. The new building project will cost the plantation \$28,925, or \$319 for each cottage. The permit alone cost the plantation \$150. The cottages will be used to house plantation employees.

NEW YORK PRISON POLICY CLOUDED

Office of Superintendent Is Hard to Fill, According to the Governor—Place Has Been Used for Political Reward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The recent resignation of James M. Carter as superintendent of prisons in this State, and the announcement that Governor Whitman would leave the office open until after election, focuses attention once more on New York State prisons, and makes necessary a few observations concerning recent conditions which will not be out of place.

Commenting on the resignation, Governor Whitman said the office was a difficult one to fill. In the words of a man who has been an inmate of one of the prisons, and who has studied prison conditions, the reasons for the difficulty are that capital punishment is still the rule in that State, and that the position, which should be wholly aloof from politics, is one of the chief rewards of useful politicians.

One of the great names that will always be connected with New York prisons is that of Cornelius V. Collins of Troy. He did away with corporal punishment, the stripes and shaven heads, and he insisted that the men be given a chance to keep clean and have a certain amount of exercise and recreation. He was also the sponsor of Great Meadow, which he built as a prison to which the first-time prisoners, native or naturalized, was to be sent, and where, as a first-timer, he was to be strictly segregated from the influence of the recidivist.

This policy was closely adhered to by John B. Riley while he was superintendent of prisons. He went a step farther by definitely committing Great Meadow with its 1000-acre farm to the policy of administration as a farm prison, along the lines of honor and trust, originated by its warden, William J. Homer, and described at length in these columns some months ago.

So well did this work out that by the time Governor Whitman had become cognizant of conditions in the various state penal institutions, he could write in a magazine of the Riley methods as employed at Great Meadow, as social insurance, and of Great Meadow as the standard to which all other state institutions should be raised.

But with the advent of Mr. Carter as superintendent, and the appearance of George Franklin, a former Troy newspaper reporter, as his deputy, there was a change in the attitude of the department toward Great Meadow. In spite of the fact that the conditions at Clinton and Auburn prisons were not good, and the fact that with all its liberty Great Meadow had a first-class reputation for discipline, there was an apparent effort, it is said, to break up the record of Great Meadow. It is declared that each draft of prisoners sent to Great Meadow showed a large percentage of recidivists and men of a desperate character, for whom the place was unsuited.

It was during Superintendent Carter's régime, also, that an unusual situation, caused by his attitude, arose in relation to the time-compensation law known as the Sage Bill.

The Legislature of 1916 was confronted with the proposition that prisoners were filled to overflowing with men who had exceptionally long sentences, in many cases sentences which were out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense. There was also manifest an intention to try a scheme whereby the prisoner, by faithful work even more than by good conduct, might earn time off his minimum or maximum sentence.

To meet this situation, Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany prepared a bill which was intended to give the men 10 days in every 30, or at the rate of four months a year.

Now, while there was not the least ambiguity in the language of the law, the state prison department proceeded to read some into it, and allowed the men but three months a year.

When this was called to the attention of Mr. Carter, it is said he took the ground that three months was all he intended to allow the men.

Writs of mandamus were taken out in three cases during Mr. Carter's tenure of office, and in each case the court held the men were entitled to four months a year, the opinions of Justice Tompkins and Justice Platt being very emphatic. This resulted in striding up so much feeling in the prisons that for several months before his resignation Superintendent Carter did not care to move freely among the men, except at Great Meadow, where the personal influence of Warden Homer restrained any attempt at personal violence. This information is given to this bureau by an informant whose word there is no reason to doubt. The effect of all this is stated as follows by a former prisoner:

"Superintendents Collins and Riley had succeeded in getting the prisoner in a state of mind where he admitted he had received what was coming to him and was no longer hostile to society. Thus the battle for reformation had been more than half won, but by the attitude of Superintendent Carter the men have been filled with a rankling sense of injustice which is finding reflection in a rising percentage of recidivists."

"Those who have seen what the army does with a recruit in a few months in the way of physical regeneration and spiritual morale are inclined to feel that what is needed is a man who will do things without talking and blending firmness with a charity of the broadest description, getting at the problem of regeneration

rather than the increasing of the industrial output of the prisons."

"Every article made by prison labor in this state is made at a shameful waste of money, material and time which adds to the burden of the state and the nation at the moment. Engaged on farm labor, the men at least add to the general store of food and do not eat more than their work is worth."

As to Superintendent Carter's successor, there is some talk that the Governor, if reelected, will appoint his private secretary, Mr. Orr. There is one man who is more or less generally recognized as qualified for the position, in everything except the talents of a politician. That man is George W. Kirohway, former warden of Sing Sing, who is qualified for the place not only by disposition and experience, but who also possesses the confidence and admiration of all the prison inmates.

LANGUAGE ISSUE STIRS GERMAN CLUB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Because the majority of the officers and members of the Pioneer Club, until recently known as the Rockford Germania Gesang Verein, refused to discontinue the use of the German language at the meetings of the organization, the president, himself of German birth, has tendered his resignation. At the time the society changed its name, the president stated that his next move would be to abolish the German tongue at the meetings, and the conflict which resulted from this attempt brought about his resignation.

In his letter to the club the president said, in part: "Inasmuch as I feel in duty and honor bound to be a 100 per cent American citizen, and in view of the fact that present conditions have prompted the necessity of excluding the German language and all that can possibly be classed in mutual harmony pertaining to our present enemy; and having failed to convince the majority of the officers and members of this society of the error committed by still insisting on having the meetings carried on in the German language instead of the American language, I know that my act is a just one. This is America and I am an American, and the time and conditions demand that every last man in this society be all-American, not divided, and each one should be willing to come forward and call himself loyal in every demand, and to relinquish all former claims and uphold all claims of Americanism."

"Labor conditions are better than at any time in the history of Los Angeles. There are 30,000 members of trade unions in Los Angeles, of which 10,000 have been added in the last year—a gain of 50 per cent over the membership of a year ago. There is practically no unemployment and every man who wants to work can find something to do."

"The substitution of women for men is causing some difficulty, and has been used as a means for profiteering by some employers. The War Labor Board has, by order, announced that when a woman takes a man's place, she shall be paid the same wages as a man. That rule is not being observed here at the present time, and many employers are using women, with much talk of patriotism, to decrease the amount of their pay roll. Women elevator operators have been substituted for men in a number of office buildings. Where they have been so substituted it has not been because there were no men available for the work, but because the women could be obtained for approximately \$20 per month less than the men. Practically all of the women who are now working in Los Angeles in places where men formerly worked are receiving less than the men did. The quickest way this can be remedied is through the trade unions. Labor is beginning to realize that, and the result is shown in the large increase in our membership."

MEXICO SEEKING NEW TRADE MARKET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—United States merchants will miss an unusual opportunity, created by war conditions, unless they make an effort to take over the foreign trade of the 60,000,000 people in South and Central America, says Ambrosia Diaz, manufacturers' agent of Guadalajara, Mexico, who is establishing offices here. In explaining the grip of the Germans on Mexican trade, Señor Diaz said:

"Their favorite plan was to send a son of one of the manufacturers to Mexico and virtually to rear him there, teach him the language of the people, and above all their customs. He would sometimes stay until he was 21 years old, go back to Germany for two or three years' experience in the factory, and then return to Mexico as a salesman. Having gone to school with the sons of the most influential Mexicans in that territory, he was naturally on a very intimate basis, and the volume of business he captured was enormous."

"Mexico is anxious to buy goods here. It is only necessary that the manufacturer in the United States understand more about the trade customs of Mexico, and this can best be done through the custom of Mexican representation. There is an urgent need now for all classes of merchandise, including shoes, hardware, clothing, and especially soap."

ORIENTAL LABOR HELD ESSENTIAL FOR HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The perpetuation and advance of the industrial activities of the territory of Hawaii, and the importation of Oriental labor for the purpose, are essential to the future of these islands, according to the analysis of E. Faxon Bishop, local business man and financier. The prospects of this territory as a port of call in the future is more or less in the hands of post-war conditions of which the people here have only hopeful hints, but the support of local industries Mr. Bishop regards as a matter of first importance. He said, in part:

"I believe that the expansion or growth of commerce will be in the nature of traffic that will make us a port of call for fuel, for repairs and for passenger and tourist traffic. For 30 years past, and particularly in the score of years since annexation, we have heard the exalted and laudable theories regarding the Americanizing of Hawaii by the establishment of the American farmer. These ideals we all subscribe to, but show me where in these years we have made any substantial progress; show me where in Hawaii any agricultural project of any commercial magnitude has been successful without the use of the Oriental toiler."

GIRLS BUY \$1000 LIBERTY BONDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Forty girls, inmates of the Industrial School, who worked in a pineapple cannery this summer, earned \$4500. One thousand dollars was used to purchase Liberty bonds.

LABOR SITUATION IN LOS ANGELES

Recent Growth of Organizations in California City Is Ascribed to Attitude of the United States War Labor Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The recognition by the War Labor Board of the right of labor to organize is, in the opinion of C. L. Myers, secretary-treasurer of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, the parent union labor body here, responsible for the recent growth of organized labor here.

"Los Angeles," said Mr. Myers to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "has always been in a peculiar position so far as labor is concerned. The attractions of climate and scenery bring many people here who, in their desire to stay longer, are willing to work for lower wages than they would at home. The result is that there has always been an extremely large number of unemployed persons here, particularly in the winter season, the number ranging from 10,000 to 50,000."

"This large surplus has enabled employers to say that any worker who joined a trade organization would be discharged, and that policy has been carried out in many industries in Los Angeles. Now that the government has declared the right to labor to organize, the employers here are not daring to run counter to that policy."

"Labor conditions are better than at any time in the history of Los Angeles. There are 30,000 members of trade unions in Los Angeles, of which 10,000 have been added in the last year—a gain of 50 per cent over the membership of a year ago. There is practically no unemployment and every man who wants to work can find something to do."

"The substitution of women for men is causing some difficulty, and has been used as a means for profiteering by some employers. The War Labor Board has, by order, announced that when a woman takes a man's place, she shall be paid the same wages as a man. That rule is not being observed here at the present time, and many employers are using women, with much talk of patriotism, to decrease the amount of their pay roll. Women elevator operators have been substituted for men in a number of office buildings. Where they have been so substituted it has not been because there were no men available for the work, but because the women could be obtained for approximately \$20 per month less than the men. Practically all of the women who are now working in Los Angeles in places where men formerly worked are receiving less than the men did. The quickest way this can be remedied is through the trade unions. Labor is beginning to realize that, and the result is shown in the large increase in our membership."

"Wages are the lowest at Los Angeles of any point on the coast. The laboring man at Los Angeles is working, on an average, an hour longer a day, and receiving a dollar less for it than at other points on the coast. This will continue until labor is fully organized, and able to bring the wage scale up to the place where it ought to be in comparison with other cities."

"So far as the local agitation for Sunday closing is concerned, organized labor wants no political Sunday closing law. Political labor laws are, as a rule, not desired by labor. At least six years ago the barbers attempted to secure the support of the California State Federation of Labor for a state Sunday closing law. The attitude of the federation then was that if the barbers wanted Sunday closing they should enforce it through their trade union, and not through any legislation which might force other workers, who were getting one day of rest a week on a day other than Sunday, and were satisfied with that arrangement, to cease work on Sunday."

"From the standpoint of the worker the eight-hour law, as well as the minimum wage law, should be economic rather than political. At the present time, the state eight-hour law for women is not being observed in Los Angeles by one-third of the employers. That they can disregard it is because the worker dare not testify to the facts, for by so doing he would lose his position. When workers are organized, disregard of the eight-hour day is handled by the trade organization."

ADDED TAX ON AUTOS AND THEATERS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theater managers who raise prices for special attractions must pay a 50 per cent tax for so doing, the Senate Finance Committee decided on Wednesday. This provision was written into the \$8,000,000 War Tax Bill.

The committee also approved a 5 per cent tax on automobile trucks, and 10 per cent on pleasure cars and motorcycles. The tax is based on the sale price.

BOILERMAKERS FACE POSSIBLE EXPULSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Charged with having violated the agreement between the government and the Iron Trades Council, and also the agreement between the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Association, representing the employees, for refusing to work Saturday after-

noon in the shipyards, the officials and delegates of the Oakland Boilermakers Union have been cited to appear before the Iron Trades Council next Monday to show cause why they should not be expelled from the Iron Trades Council.

The Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council is still in session here awaiting the arrival of the Macy award in regard to wages and working conditions, in order that it may take action on these findings.

SOCIAL INSURANCE DRIVE INTERRUPTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The refusal of the State Board of Control to approve certain expense accounts of the California Social Insurance Commission which is carrying on a campaign for the passing of a compulsory health insurance constitutional amendment at the November election, has interrupted the social insurance campaign and caused much public interest throughout the State.

The Commercial Federation of California, an organization representing employers of the State which made the protest against the policy of the social insurance commission on the ground that the law requires the commission to investigate and advise the Legislature concerning the adoption of a system of social insurance, but does not permit the commission to spend the money of the State in advocating the passing of the amendment, has submitted a memorandum to the Attorney-General of the State, stating that certain expenses incurred by the commission for the purpose of making addresses before certain societies on health insurance are not properly or legally payable.

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR RETENTION OF NAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The German Society of San Francisco, an organization of Germans and German-Americans, with 85 members present at a recent meeting, voted 47 to 38 against changing the name of the organization and leaving out the word "German." The matter has been referred to the membership of the organization and, according to H. F. Budde, secretary of the society, will be brought up again for consideration.

The German Society, said Mr. Budde, was formed soon after the war broke out, for the purpose of helping to support the German House, this being necessary, he explained, for the reason that some of the English-speaking tenants left the German House and withdrew their financial support when war was declared. In accordance with this purpose the German Society is now paying \$250 a month to the California Hall Association, as the German House is now designated, for the use of its hall.

Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops." SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Autumn Sale of Undermuslins Including New Ideas in Fine Lingerie

When we offer such new, fresh undermuslins as these at this particular time, every woman would do well to make sure a goodly supply.

These wonderful values afford an exceptional opportunity to replenish lingerie wardrobes and to buy very desirable gifts at real economy prices.

at \$1.00 \$1.49 \$1.98

Envelope Chemises, Gowns, Bloomers, Bodices, Long Petticoats and Step-in Combinations.

French-American Hand Embroidered Lingerie

Lovely Cape de Chine, Satin and Silk Lingerie from \$2.98 to \$13.98

HAYNES & CO.

Always Reliable
346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Good Clothes— For Boys

The only kind to buy and the only kind we sell.

Whatever you see or buy here is guaranteed the finest quality and to give complete and lasting satisfaction. Nowhere will you find a larger or more reasonable stock or more reasonable prices.

Boys' Norfolk Suits \$5 \$6.50 \$8.50 to \$25

Long Pants Suits \$15 \$16.50 \$18 to \$35

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Theater managers who raise prices for special attractions must pay a 50 per cent tax for so doing, the Senate Finance Committee decided on Wednesday. This provision was written into the \$8,000,000 War Tax Bill.

The committee also approved a 5 per cent tax on automobile trucks, and 10 per cent on pleasure cars and motorcycles. The tax is based on the sale price.

BOILERMAKERS FACE POSSIBLE EXPULSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Charged with having violated the agreement between the government and the Iron Trades Council, and also the agreement between the Iron Trades Council and the California Metal Trades Association, representing the employees, for refusing to work Saturday after-

BRITISH LABOR PLAN URGED AT SAN DIEGO

California Federation Delegates Hear Proposal for a Convention to Draft a Program of American Reconstruction

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST BUREAU

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Indorsement of the program of the British Labor Party by the California State Federation of Labor, which is now in session here, was called for in a resolution introduced by Selig Schulberg, delegate of the San Francisco Waiters Union, who offered a resolution requiring the executive board to call a meeting of representative labor bodies, educators and farmers' organizations to draft a program of American reconstruction based on the British labor pronouncement of last February, some of the planks in this platform being the universal enforcement of the national minimum wage, the democratic control of industry, the reconstruction of national finance and the use of surplus wealth for the common good.

The San Francisco Labor Council also has appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the State Federation of Labor and frame a program for the solution of after-war labor problems. James W. Mullen, secretary of the Labor Council Committee, is already in communication with labor bodies and other authorities throughout the United States and other parts of the world on the subject of being the intention of those behind the idea to bring forward plans that will serve as a working basis for reconstruction efforts throughout the country.

PRESIDENTIAL RANGE OF VERMONT PEAKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUTLAND, Vt.—Vermont now has a presidential mountain range. Though not as lofty as the presidential range in New Hampshire, the view from the five distinct peaks, each about three-quarters of a mile high, is said to equal that in the White Mountains. The Vermont presidential range is located in Addison County near Ripton and contains five peaks, named for Presidents Wilson, Roosevelt, Grant, Cleveland and Lincoln, respectively. The peak named for the present nation's head is the highest of the range.

Prof. Will S. Munroe of Montclair, N. J., named the presidential range. He is now engaged in blazing a trail between the Lincoln-Warren Pass and Breadloaf Inn in Ripton. The new names of the respective peaks and their altitudes will appear on the maps put out by the Green Mountain Club of Vermont next spring.

Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops." SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Autumn Sale of Undermuslins Including New Ideas in Fine Lingerie

When we offer such new, fresh undermuslins as these at this particular time, every woman would do well to make sure a goodly supply.

These wonderful values afford an exceptional opportunity to replenish lingerie wardrobes and to buy very desirable gifts at real economy prices.

at \$1.00 \$1.49 \$1.98

Envelope Chemises, Gowns, Bloomers, Bodices, Long Petticoats and Step-in Combinations.

French-American Hand Embroidered Lingerie

Lovely Cape de Chine, Satin and Silk Lingerie from \$2.98 to \$13.98

HAYNES & CO.

Always Reliable
346-348 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Good Clothes— For Boys

The only kind to buy and the only kind we sell.

Whatever you see or buy here is guaranteed the finest quality and to give complete and lasting satisfaction. Nowhere will you find a larger or more reasonable stock or more reasonable prices.

Boys' Norfolk Suits \$5 \$6.50 \$8.50 to \$25

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MOHAIR LEADS
IN WOOL TRADE

This Type of Staple, Now Unhindered by Government Control, Is in Active Demand and Prices Are Strong

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Because mohair is now the only type of staple in the Boston wool market in which there is so-called free trading, a great deal of interest centers in it. The government has already announced that for the present, at least, there will be no federal control of this particular brand, but should speculation become rife, or army and navy needs become very urgent along this line, there are provisions for regulation in the recent announcement of the wool division of the United States War Industries Board.

Texas, which contributes a major proportion of the mohair of the United States, is now shearing her season's clip and the growers are receiving high prices, nearly, if not quite, what they are asking, namely, 85 cents a pound. A lot of 200,000 pounds of Texas mohair lately brought more than 82½ cents to the raiser, and in the Boston market 90 and 95 cents a pound is being obtained by wool merchants. One dollar a pound is nearer the asking price today than any other figure. Freight rates and other incidental expenses connected with getting mohair from Texas to Boston are 2½ cents a pound. Thus, considering the fact that the shrinkage in the scouring of mohair is often not more than 10 per cent, these prices are good, but not considered necessarily exorbitant.

In a few words the mohair market is strong and active. Raisers of mohair in Texas are being encouraged to increase their flocks of Angora goats and to increase largely the United States total clip of mohair, which at present does not range much more than 8,000,000 pounds. The contributions of Oregon, California, New Mexico and Arizona are included in this total, with Texas contributing from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds annually. Needless to say, Turkey is out of the equation as usually a large contributor to the world's mohair clip, but some of this staple still arrives from the Cape districts, where from 25,000 to 30,000 bales, amounting to approximately 15,000,000 pounds, are produced annually. The relative price of South African mohair is not much different from that of the United States when all charges are reckoned. Civilian wants of numerous kinds are being supplied by mohair, and appreciation of its value is increasing.

Although entirely under government option there is interest throughout the entire Boston wool trade in the receipt of what is called a record-breaking shipment of wool consigned to Crimmins & Peirce of Boston from Argentina. This cargo, which is the largest to arrive for a single consignee in the history of the United States, is composed of all kinds of the staple and was purchased by the Boston firm previous to the beginning of activities in South America from the syndicate of Boston wool merchants which went there to purchase wool for government needs. The shipment just arrived at New York and which will come to Boston probably, comprises 2011 bales, which brings the total importations of this concern to 6637 bales, another steamer having recently brought to Boston 4626 bales. The financing of this transaction involved a big sum of money and was done through the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston.

The quartermaster's department in Washington estimates the wool requirements of the government for the year to end June 30, 1919, at 266,000,000 pounds for the army, navy and marine corps, and approximately 17,500,000 for other needs. All this is available, although about 50,000,000 pounds must be imported from Argentina and Australia, which will require not more than five ships. The domestic clip is more than 150,000,000 pounds, there is a good deal of wool in process with manufacturers, and tailors and stores have stocked up with cloth six or eight months ahead, so there is no prospective shortage for at least 15 months. The supply on hand will provide for the new draft army, as well as men now in service.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., Y.)
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	31.40	31.45	30.50	30.57
Dec.	30.75	30.95	29.80	30.10
Jan.	30.20	30.35	29.55	29.68
March	30.05	30.18	29.24	29.47
May	30.00	30.06	29.18	29.37

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	29.40	29.71	29.00	29.00
Dec.	29.25	29.42	28.80	28.80
Jan.	29.25	29.25	28.80	28.80
March	28.22	28.22	28.45	28.50

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

DULUTH, Minn.—Iron ore shipments from Minnesota ranges in September were 6,343,317 tons, compared with 6,758,876 a year before, a falling off of 413,559. For the season to Sept. 30 an increase of 303,675 tons was recorded, at 24,769,632.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Wednesday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can 43½	43½	41½	41½	41½
Am Car & Fy 83½	84	81½	81½	81½
Am Loco 82½	83	82½	82½	82½
Am Smelters 77½	77½	76½	76½	76½
Am Sugar 109	109½	108½	108½	108½
Am Tel & Tel 107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Am Traction 88½	89½	87½	87½	87½
Am Wire 88½	88½	87½	87½	87½
Bald Loco 81½	82½	74½	74½	74½
B & O 53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
Beth Stl B 73	73½	70½	70½	70½
Beth Stl 9% Pfd. 102½	102½	102	102	102
B R T 42½	42½	42	42	42
Can Pac 168	170½	168	168	168
Cent Leather 69½	70	68½	68½	68½
Ches & Ohio 57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Chl. R & St P 47½	47½	46½	46½	46½
Chl. R & P 25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
C. R. I & P 6% 67	67	66½	66½	66½
C. R. I & P 7% 77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Chino 39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Corn Products 43	43	42½	42½	42½
Cruible Steel 55½	56	52½	52½	52½
Cuba Cane 29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Cuba Cane pfd. 79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Erie 15½	15½	15	15	15
Gen Electric 149½	149½	149½	149½	149½
Gen Motors 113	113	112½	112½	112½
Goodrich 48½	49	48½	48½	48½
Grain 90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Int M Marine 111½	112	110½	110½	110½
Int M pfd 55½	55½	54½	54½	54½
Kennecott 35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Max Motor 30	30½	30	30	30
Mex Pet 118	120½	117½	117½	117½
Midvale 48½	49	47½	47½	47½
Mo Pac cfs 24	24	23½	23½	23½
N Y Cent 90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
N Y N H & H 40	40½	39½	39½	39½
No Pacific 88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Penn 43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Penn Arrow 49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
Ray 23½	23½	23	23	23
Reading 88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Rep Ir & Stl 86½	87½	84½	84½	84½
So Pac 88½	88½	87½	87½	87½
Studebaker 56½	57½	55	55	55
Texas Co 178	180½	177	177	177
U S Rubber 63½	63½	62½	62½	62½
U S Steel 106½	107½	104½	104½	104½
U S Stl pfd 110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Utah Copper 83½	83½	81½	81½	81½
Western Union 91½	94½	91½	91½	91½
Westinghouse 42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Wills-Over 22½	22½	21½	21½	21½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s 100.02	100.10	98.96	98.96	98.96
Lib 4s 97.42	97.42	97.42	97.42	97.42
Lib 4½s 96.46	96.46	96.34	96.34	96.34
L L 3d 4½s 97.48	97.58	97.48	97.58	97.58
L L 4s 96.44	96.54	96.36	96.36	96.36
L L 4½s 96.80	96.96	96.56	96.56	96.56

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For-Gen 5s 97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Anglo-French 5s 94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
City of Bordeaux 5s 99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Lyons 6s 99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s 99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s 97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
French Ind 5½s 101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Un King 5½s 1919 97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Un King 5½s 21 97	97	97	97	97

BOSTON STOCKS

(Wednesday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel 108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
A A Chem com. 100	100	100	100	100
Am Wool com. 52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Am Zinc 15	15	15	15	15
Am Zinc pfd 50	50	50	50	50
Arizona com. 15	15	15	15	15
A G & W I 105	105	105	105	105
B G Fish 23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Boston & Me 71	71	71	71	71
Butte & Sup 24	24	24	24	24
Cal & Ariz 67	67	67	67	67
Cal & Hecla 4500	4500	4500	4500	4500
Copper Range 46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Davis Day 104	104	104	104	104
East Butte 104	104	104	104	104
Franklin 54½	54½	54½	54½	54½
Granby 81	81	81	81	81
Greene-Can 49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
I Creek com. 55	55	55	55	55
Isle Royale 28	28	28	28	28
Lake 55	55	55	55	55
Mass Elec pfd 104	104	104	104	104
Mass Gas 87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
May-Old Colony 2	2	2	2	2
Miami 23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Mohawk 55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
N Y N H & H 40	40	40	40	40
N Y N H & H pfd 13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Old Dominion 40	40	40	40	40
Oceola 53	53	53	53	53
Pond Creek 16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Shannon 33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Swift & Co 111	111	111	111	111
United Fruit 140½	140½	140½	140½	140½
United Shoe 40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
U S Smelting 42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Utah Coss 9½	9½	9½	9½	9½

NEW YORK CURB

(Wednesday's Market)

	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal 41c	41c	41c
Aetna Explos 9	9	9
Barnett O & G 9	9	9
Big Ledge 44c	44c	44c
Boston & Mont 44c	44c	44c
Butte Detroit 47c	47c	47c
Caledonia 47c	47c	47c
Calumet & Jer 11½	11½	11½
Canada Cop 11½	11½	11½
Lake Torp Boat 127	127	127
Chev Motors 127	127	127
Cone Arizona 15	15	15
Con. Copper 5½	5½	5½
Coeden & Co 6	6	6
Curtiss Eng 32	32	32
Emerson 13	13	13
Federal Oil 2	2	2
First Nat Cop 13	13	13
Glenrock 3½	3½	3½
Goldfield Cons 19	19	19
Green Monster 19	19	19
Hecla Mining 5	5	5
Houston Oil 76	76	76
Howe Sound 3½	3½	3½
Island Oil 3½	3½	3½
Jerome Verde 3½	3½	3½
Jumbo 5	5	5
Kerr Lake 5	5	5
Lake Torp Boat 127	127	127
Magma Cop 30	30	30
Marsh 3	3	3
McKin Dar 40c	40c	40c
Merritt 21	21	21
Midwest Oil 115	115	115
Midwest Refining 7	7	7
Okl P & R 2	2	2
Okmulgee 2	2	2
Peerless 14	14	14
Rustless Eng 60	60	60
do 5½s 67	67	67
Sapulpa Ref 6½	6½	6½
Sequoia Oil 15	15	15
Standard Motor 8½	8½	8½
Stanton 13	13	13
Submarine Boat 13½	13½	13½
Texas 31	31	31
United Motors 31	31	31
Un Verde Bkt 37½	37½	37½
U S Steam 2½	2½	2½
Victoria 2½	2½	2½
Wright-Martini 6½	6½	6½

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The public sale of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which was to have taken place at Danville, Ill., has been postponed until Dec. 10.

MUNICIPAL BOND
TAX SITUATION

Investment Bankers Association
Believes It Unconstitutional to
Impose Federal Taxes on
Issues of States or Subdivisions

BOSTON, Mass.—The committee on municipal securities of the Investment Bankers Association of America has submitted a report on federal taxation of income from bonds of states and their subdivisions, which follows in part:

"The consensus of opinion of practically all of those attorneys who may be regarded as experts on questions of constitutional law is that the federal government is without power to legally impose taxes, either directly or indirectly, on the income from obligations of states and their subdivisions, and that the various decisions of the United States Supreme Court indicate clearly that if the court is called upon to decide the matter, and it no doubt will be if Congress insists in its attempt to enforce such taxation, it would declare such legislation unconstitutional. Aside from the legality of such action is the fact that the sixteenth amendment, which provides the authority for the federal income tax, as it now exists, was ratified by the states with the distinct understanding that no such power was sought or intended; and it is therefore clear that the federal government, if it desires to impose such taxation, should secure the authority for the same through the medium of a properly ratified amendment, clearly setting forth such power.

"While the House, after much opposition, decided to leave the provision taxing future issues of state and municipal bonds in the bill, various members who voted to that effect expressed doubts as to the constitutionality of such action. The Senate may be depended upon to have a keener appreciation of what a violation of the constitutional rights of the various states and their subdivisions involves.

"While the present bill seeks to tax the income of only future issues of state and municipal securities, the extent to which the provision goes in keeping faith with the holders of outstanding issues (and to avoid embarrassment to the various states and municipalities in the refunding of the same or the carrying out of contracts already entered into or improvements actually under way) can be appreciated only by a careful study of the wording, which is as follows: Taxable income shall not include—

"Interest upon (a) the obligations of a State, Territory or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, issued on or prior to the date of the passage of this act, or (if authorized by law on or prior to the date of the passage of this act) issued within six months after the passage of this act and containing a statement of such authorization and its date, or (if issued after the passage of this act) containing a statement that they are issued for the purpose of funding or refunding any interest-bearing indebtedness outstanding on the date of the passage of this act or for the purpose of carrying out a contract entered into on or prior to the date of the passage of this act."

"The result of the above, in addition to saving the states and municipalities from embarrassment, also avoids any question of bad faith on the part of the government in imposing taxation on the holders of state and municipal securities who had bought them in good faith, believing them to be free from federal taxation. Practically all of the municipalities consulted in the matter have been opposed to the measure, but many of the officials have felt that it was so clearly unconstitutional and unfair that there was no possibility of its remaining in the bill; and therefore they have not been disposed to promptly and forcibly express their opinions to their representatives in Congress.

"Congress, in its effort to create revenue and to help promote the sale of the United States Liberty bonds, is not aware of how little net value the provision holds. The control exercised by the Capital Issues Committee and the natural desire of the municipalities not to expend money under existing conditions, where the cost of labor and material is so high in comparison with normal conditions, have reduced and will continue to reduce the amount of bonds coming out to a minimum, and if municipalities are obliged to pay considerably higher rates for money, they will refrain from expenditures, many of which are directly in the interests of the federal government in the prosecution of the war, and the federal government itself will have to take on additional burdens. The amount of revenue to be derived is very small in comparison with the nuisance and the hardship involved. While it is believed that the Senate, for both legal and practical reasons, will eliminate an attempt to tax future issues of states and their subdivisions, it is advisable for members of the association to see to it that the public officials of their acquaintance are informed on the subject and advised to express their opinion to their representatives at Washington."

S. H. KRESS & CO. SALES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The September sales of S. H. Kress & Co. were \$1,905,167, an increase of \$533,492, or 39.4-10 per cent over 1917. In the nine months to Sept. 30 the sales were \$13,896,044, an increase of \$2,675,653 or 23.8-10 per cent over the corresponding period of 1917.

VIGOROUS DRIVE
AT WAR STOCKS

A vigorous drive was made at the war stocks in yesterday's New York market. At one time during the afternoon, losses extended as far as 6 points for some of the leading issues. United States Steel was forced under 105, but came back to 105½ at the close, showing a net loss for the day of 2½. General Motors at one time was off more than 9 points. It, likewise rallied, closing at 114½, a net loss of 6½. Baldwin was off 6½ at the close at 75½. American Car & Foundry, Bethlehem Steel "B," American Can, Crucible, Lackawanna Steel and Midvale Steel were among the weak features.

Among the peace stocks to show conspicuous advances were American Telephone, Western Union, National Biscuit, Loose-Wiles, Texas Company and Mexican Petroleum.

United Fruit showed a net loss on the Boston exchange of 2 points. Good gains were made by Edison Electric and Massachusetts Gas.

LONDON STOCK

MARKET IS FIRM

LONDON, England.—The stock market had a good tone Wednesday, but business was small pending developments. Honduras bonds were the leaders in the foreign section, but British issues were dull because of war bond competition. Rubber and industrial shares showed some regularity due to profit taking. Shipping stocks and Argentine rails were stronger. Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 9

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—J

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

CHANUTE FIELD
FOOTBALL TEAM

Several Former College Stars Are Among the Candidates for Eleven at This Aviation Camp at Rantoul, Ill.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHANUTE FIELD, Rantoul, Ill. — Hearty encouragement is given a diversified program of sports at the Chanute Aviation Field. Flying in itself is one of the grandest sports in the world, and the men who partake of this branch of the service are, for the most part, those who like athletics in general. The government has recognized the flyers' need of sports, and to this end an office is maintained under the direction of Capt. John Jennings. His assistant, Lieut. J. H. McCollough, was formerly director of athletics at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, and was rated as one of the most valuable college coaches in the country before he donned the khaki. As coach at this field, Lieutenant McCollough has turned out some exceptionally strong teams; but it must be said that the flyers have provided him with some unusual material.

The Chanute baseball team, which recently closed a lengthy season, lost only two games, and accomplished this with a constantly changing lineup. W. C. Hitchcock of Cambridge, Mass., a one-time Harvard star and also a native of the Hawaiian Islands, was the first pitcher for the team. When he was transferred to a southern flying field, the Chanute nine was still undefeated. Another Harvard star, who joined the team later in the season, was W. W. McLeod, who played a snappy game at third base. McLeod, whose home is in Malden, Mass., was selected as the captain of the Harvard Informals just prior to his enlistment in the air service.

Chanute was also fortunate in having a catcher of known ability, M. W. Heckinger of Chicago, who was with the Brooklyn National League team for several years. He caught a fine game for the flyers, and was in the lineup for almost the entire season. He was also selected to captain the nine.

With the arrival of the football season, the Chanute field gridiron has become an active spot and Lieutenant McCollough is preparing to turn out a star service team. A. B. Weston of the University of Michigan is in training at this field and has been selected to pilot the eleven, while he is learning to be a pilot of the air. H. L. Smith, also of the University of Michigan, and one of the best-known sprinters of the country, is out for practice every night and is working for a position as end on the team. In the backfield V. B. Kotof, who established quite a reputation at the Carnegie Institute of Technology for his ability in plunging through the line, is a known quality to Lieutenant McCollough and is certain to be one of the fixtures of the team. Lieut. F. R. Gardner is another candidate for a backfield position. A few years ago he was a member of the Cornell University football team. Another star who is a candidate for a place on the eleven, is Lieut. F. D. Nunn, who comes from Oklahoma and who was prominent in both high school and college football. Cadet J. C. Mackall of Langley, Va., comes from the University of Virginia, where he held a high rating as a football player. There seems to be little doubt but that he will establish himself in a berth on the team. Cadet M. B. Barb, formerly a player on the Ohio State University football team is the giant of the Chanute squad and is expected to retain all of his old ability as a lineman. One loss to the team has already been sustained before the start of the season. Lieut. T. J. Reynolds of Macon, Ga., expected to be a mainstay in the backfield, has been transferred to another camp. Two years ago Lieutenant Reynolds was the captain of the University of Georgia eleven, and it was while on this team that he established the reputation of being the "best halfback in the South." Another star who was transferred to another field, only recently is Lieut. C. J. Forchert, former member of the football team at the Syracuse University.

A busy schedule is being arranged for the Chanute eleven, but the management has given out only two dates. Last Saturday the Rantoul aviators went to Urbana where they met the University of Illinois team on Illinois Field, the game being the opening of the season for both elevens. The other date is for November with the eleven of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and it is expected that the University of Chicago will lend its athletic field for the occasion.

WRESTLER WINS COMMISSION
STATE COLLEGE, Pa. — S. J. Czarnecki of Erie, Pa., the intercollegiate heavyweight wrestling champion and star football player, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the engineer corps. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer from Pennsylvania State last April.

ALL-WINTER AERIAL MAIL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — The aerial mail service to be continued all winter between Chicago and Cleveland is expected to be put under way on Nov. 1. Capt. B. B. Lipner has gone to Washington to take the matter up with officials there.

SPRINGFIELD T. S.
IS AFTER GAMES

Military Restrictions Forces Football Authorities to Look for New Contests on the Gridiron

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Football authorities at the Springfield Training School are now busy rearranging their schedule for this fall. Owing to the restrictions placed on the players by the Students Army Training Corps, several of the games originally scheduled have had to be canceled. This Saturday's game with the aviators of Bay Shore, L. I., has had to be given up by the latter owing to the fact that they will take part in the Liberty Loan work in New York City on that date.

All of the games played this month will have to be played on the local gridiron or in some city near enough to permit of the players making the trip and playing the game between noon and 10 p. m. on Saturday, and it is the hope of the management that all of these dates can be filled on this basis. There are only three Saturdays remaining in this month and it is hoped that arrangements can be made to play at least one game this month with Trinity College at Hartford and possibly a return match at Pratt Field. It is expected that there will be little difficulty in arranging games for November as the teams will have more time for their contests, being given from Friday night until Sunday night to play games and make trips. The only condition is that not more than two trips shall be taken by any one team during the month, but this should not be a difficult problem to solve, as if each college plays two games at home and two abroad four of the Saturdays will be provided for and there should be enough college and army and navy teams left to fill in the fifth Saturday.

Coach Elmer Berry has been giving the candidates considerable practice, taking full advantage of the time at his disposal. The college is taken over by the government today, so that there will not be as much time for practice afterwards as has been the case up to the present time. The players are pretty well grounded in the rudiments of the game, and Coach Berry will be able to devote most of the time to developing team play and learning signals.

Coach Affleck of the soccer team has a likely looking squad working out every day. The team is to play the Fisk Red Tops Saturday and this will be a good tryout for the players as the Red Tops are quite strong and should be able to force the Springfield boys to a hard battle. The soccer schedule has been upset about as much as the other football schedule and Manager Barclay is busy trying to fill up the open dates.

MAITLANDS WIN
LACROSSE TITLE

Toronto Club Captures Canadian Association Championship by Defeating St. Catharines

TORONTO, Ont. — The Maitlands of this city are the 1918 champions of the Canadian Lacrosse Association, following their scoring 11 goals to 10 for the St. Catharines team in the home-and-home series of two games. The first game was played in this city, and was won by the Maitlands by a score of 5 to 2, and the second game was played at St. Catharines, and was won by the team, 8 to 6.

The series was a hard-fought one, and attracted a fair-sized gallery. As the Maitlands won the first game by a wide margin, that team entered the second game a favorite to win and take the title. St. Catharines, however, played a strong game of lacrosse, and made things interesting for the Maitlands from the very start. During the first two periods of play, the St. Catharines had by far the better of the argument, and they ran up a total of seven goals, while Toronto was able to score only two. This made the score for the series stand 9 to 7 in favor of St. Catharines.

Starting with the third quarter the Toronto team began to play its best lacrosse, and it soon evened things up by scoring three goals during this period, while the best St. Catharines could do was to gather in a lone goal. In the fourth and last period of the game, Toronto was able to score one goal, and also keep St. Catharines from tallying, thus giving them the series and title.

It was a splendid game all the way through and did much to restore lacrosse to popular favor. It is expected that the Maitlands will postpone until next season the home-and-home round which they were to have played against Ottawa for the Eastern Canada championship.

St. Catharines was strengthened for the final game by the addition of four Montreal players. They were Doran, Farney, Walsh and McCarthy. The Maitlands presented their regular lineup, with the exception of Denny Fitzgerald, Kalls, Doran and McCarthy played great lacrosse for St. Catharines throughout, while Yeaman, Green, Powers and Barnett were the best of the Maitlands.

R. L. CANNEFAX WINS MATCH
MILWAUKEE, Wis. — R. L. Cannefax won the 250-point three-cushion billiard match against Pierre Maupome in the final block. The total for the five nights was Cannefax, 250; Maupome, 243.

BOWDOIN PLAYS
PORTLAND TEAM

Much Enthusiasm Being Shown by Brunswick College Undergraduates in Their Football Eleven This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRUNSWICK, Me. — Lieutenant Wright, acting commander at Bowdoin College, and Lieutenant Milton, are coaching the Bowdoin varsity football squad this fall, and the first game of the season is scheduled to be played here Saturday with the Portland Naval Reserve football eleven as the opposing team.

The undergraduates at Bowdoin are showing fully as much enthusiasm over this sport as in previous years, and as the military commander is an enthusiastic believer in football, it looks as if the college would take part in a number of contests this fall and it is even thought that the team may have a game with the University of Maine later in the season.

The election of A. H. Drummond to the captaincy of the team has proved to be a very popular one. He is the fourth brother to play on a Bowdoin varsity eleven and the second to lead the team. Joseph Drummond was the brother who was also honored with a captaincy, while the two other brothers were Wadleigh and Robert. The present captain plays at end and as did Joseph and Robert, while Wadleigh alternated at tackle and guard. Owing to the fact that there will be only a small revenue derived from the games played, the undergraduates have been called upon to furnish the money necessary to carry on the team and they have shown a marked willingness to meet the call. Each student is asked to contribute \$1 and it is believed that this will be sufficient to meet the limited needs this fall.

The candidates have an hour and a quarter each afternoon in which to hold their practice, which takes place on the Delta. While a number of the members of last year's eleven who would under ordinary circumstances be back this fall, are missing, the outlook for a strong team is considered quite bright. About 50 candidates are reporting for the daily work and one or two of them measure up to the standard set in previous years. The students are showing so much enthusiasm that they recently held a mass meeting, at which D. F. Mahoney '19 and R. E. Cleaves '20 were elected cheer leaders for the coming game.

PITCHER COOMBS
IS FOOTBALL COACH

HOUSTON, Tex. — J. W. Coombs, famous major league pitcher, who declared his intention to retire entirely from sports at the close of the season and devote all his time to his business in Palestine, Tex., has yielded to overtures from the athletic directors of the Rice Institute here and consented to assist in coaching the college football team, which opens its season Oct. 5. Coombs has been at work with the football squad for several days putting the finishing touches on it.

PICKUPS

Under ordinary conditions the World Series of 1918 would be starting today.

Harold Ruel, former catcher for the New York Americans, who was called to army service last summer and went to Camp Pike, has been admitted to the officers' training school there.

Z. A. Terry, shortstop for the Boston Nationals last summer and former captain of the Leland Stanford Jr. University nine, is now a student in an officers' training camp in Kentucky.

Lieut. E. Q. Oliphant, former star baseball football and all-round athlete of West Point Military Academy, is now stationed at Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., and is playing a backfield position on the football team at that station.

Henry Severfeld, catcher for the St. Louis American League Baseball Club, has enlisted in the tank service of the United States Army and reported at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. He is to go to Gettysburg, Pa., for special training.

Ray Keating, formerly pitcher for the New York Americans, has been pitching for the Plainfield semi-professional baseball team since the close of the major league season. In a recent game against the Lincoln Giants he was batted for 19 hits, resulting in 14 runs.

E. C. Quigley, the National League umpire, is well posted in all branches of athletics. In the winter months he is the chief referee for Missouri Valley Conference basketball games and this fall he is coaching the St. Louis University football team.

The decision of the national commission regarding the claim of First Baseman Jacob Daubert for salary from Sept. 2 to Oct. 14, was fully expected and it will serve as a precedent for the claims of all the other major league players who had contracts for the season. As the club owners were following the orders of the War Department in concluding their seasons earlier than planned, it would seem as if there were little reason for a player trying to collect his pay for the balance of the contract, especially when the government ruled that he was occupied in a non-essential industry and must take up an essential one by that date or else go into the army.

PLAYERS' STATUS
IS BIG PROBLEM

Major League Baseball Magnates Will Have to Decide Question at Their Annual Meetings

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Major league baseball magnates face a knotty problem at the coming annual meetings, when they will be called upon to decide the status of the player at present under contract or reserve. Very few of the club owners hold the opinion, apparently, that it will be possible to resume league operations next spring. If such proves to be the case and there are few indications to the contrary, it would appear that the majority of players who figured in the 1918 pennant races will not receive contracts during the early months of next year.

According to the present system it is mandatory upon the clubs to renew their options or reserve clause upon players not later than Jan. 1 each year and to follow this action by mailing contracts to the players not later than Feb. 1. It is extremely doubtful if this procedure will be followed in 1919. Under the ordinary ruling a player who did not receive his contract by March 1 would become a free agent and upon the resumption of big league baseball would be in a position to sell his services to the highest bidder.

It is understood, however, that the magnates will hold that the business of baseball was suspended under instructions from the government and that since the right to operate was beyond their control, all contracts and other legal phases are suspended automatically. Under this construction the contract of the player carries over until such time as the government gives consent for a renewal of the business of baseball. Thus if the professional leagues do not resume until 1920, the year of 1919 would be considered as non-existent in so far as it might affect a player's contract.

There is still another angle to the proposition which involves the magnates and the two major leagues as individuals and cooperating business organizations. It might be held to be within their rights to refuse to negotiate with or for the services of a player who, previously to the suspension of the game, was the property of another club. If such action were generally adopted the player would be obliged to report back to his original club for a renewal of his contract or a release, if he desired to reenter play in either of the big leagues.

NEW BASEBALL
PLAN APPROVED

National Federation Still Has Two Cities to Name for Its Semi-Professional Circuit

CLEVELAND, O. — Backers of the National Baseball Federation, which expects to form an eight-city, semi-professional baseball circuit to play games on Saturdays and Sundays next summer, are much pleased over the fact that the government has approved its plan for next season.

The entire circuit has not yet been definitely determined. Six of the eight cities which are to be represented are Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Akron and the two others will be named from Canton and Dayton, O., Louisville, Indianapolis and Johnstown, Pa. There will be two clubs in each city so that baseball will be played on the home grounds of each club every Saturday and Sunday during the season.

As games will be played on Saturdays and Sundays only and the circuit will be a very compact one, it is expected that it will not be a very difficult task getting the players necessary to fill out the 16 clubs. There will no doubt be a number of former minor league and even major league players who are working in essential factories in some of these cities who can play on the teams without interfering with their regular work. In addition to these, there will probably be a number of schoolboy players who will try for the teams.

While this federation will be doing its bit toward furnishing recreation for the baseball fans of the cities which make up its circuit, it will also be doing something toward furnishing athletic equipment for soldiers and sailors, as after the traveling expenses and the upkeep of the parks have been deducted from the receipts, the remaining money will be given to the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the war and navy departments.

ZONE LIMIT BARS
ALIEN ENEMY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The order prohibiting German female aliens of 14 years of age and over from going within one-half mile of federal camps, arsenals, aircraft stations, government or navy vessels, munitions factories, etc., has a direct bearing upon many residents of Chattanooga. This regulation, which became effective on Oct. 5, makes it unlawful for any German female to venture within the prescribed half-mile zone without a permit from the United States marshal.

The official bulletin further states that it is not the intention of this ruling to disturb, unnecessarily, the residence or occupation of German alien females. Permits to continue to work or reside within the prohibited area will be granted wherever this may be done consistently with the welfare and safety of the country and the prosecution of the war.

INTER-CITY GOLF FOR
COAST NEXT SEASON

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Plans for a number of inter-city golf tournaments in the season of 1918-19 are being made by the Sacramento Municipal Golf Association. The association was organized less than two years ago and a nine-hole course was laid out in Del Paso park north of the city.

In addition to games with clubs from San Francisco, Stockton, Napa, and other cities the committee arranging the program for the season, has announced that a number of contests will be staged between members. The association has a membership of approximately 200 men and women.

ATHLETICS FOR
WORCESTER P. I.

Varsity Football Eleven to Be Chosen From Inter-Section and Inter-Company Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass. — Undergraduates at Worcester Polytechnic Institute are much pleased over the announcement that athletics are going to be maintained at that institution during the present academic year. Sports will not be on such a large scale as in past years; but it is believed that they will not only furnish some excellent competition, but will prove to be as popular as ever among the student body.

When the institute opened, it was generally believed that athletics would not have a place there during the rest of the war; but Lieutenant Rotwel, who is the commanding officer of the institute, is in favor of them. A football team will be placed on the field although it is not expected that any games will be played with outside elevens until next month. It is planned to have football activities confined to inter-section and inter-company matches during this month and when these games have been concluded, a varsity team will be picked to represent the Student Army Training Corps.

At the present time the faculty and student managers are in charge of athletic affairs and it is expected that they will continue in charge subject to the demands and wishes of the military authorities. No athletic officer has as yet been appointed to coach and supervise the various teams; but it is expected that a man will be named within a few days.

As yet no definite football schedule has been arranged, but now that the commanding officer has given his approval to the playing of games, the management will probably get in touch with the managers of other Students Army Training Corps teams and book games for next month. As there are a number of colleges which can be reached between Friday night and Sunday night, the time teams can be away during November, it is not expected that there will be any difficulty in arranging a game for every Saturday.

MAJOR LEAGUERS
ON COAST NINES

Many Former Eastern Club Baseball Players in Puget Sound Shipyards League

SEATTLE, Wash. — Former major league and minor league baseball players known in most of the United States' baseball centers are playing in the six clubs of the semi-professional Puget Sound Shipyards League, which is drawing its 1918 season to a close.

Six yards from three Puget Sound cities have clubs in the league. The clubs are Patterson McDonald, Seattle; Duthies, Seattle; Sloan's, Olympia; Todd's, Tacoma; Foundation, Seattle and North Pacific, Seattle. Sunday games are played and good crowds attend.

Patterson-McDonald and Duthies, two local teams, lead the league and it is probable they will settle the championship question between them. Among the former eastern players now in the shipyard league are Walter Mails, Jacques Fournier, Thomas Seaton, Wolfer, Hyatt, Byron Houck, John Snyder and Frank Wilson. One time coast leaguers now here are Spears, Ryan, Joseph Dunn, Borton, Harry Gardner, Downs and Earl Sheely.

Kuppenheimer Clothes

Are Sold in
NEW YORK CITY BY

Brill Brothers

The Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers
in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street
279 Broadway

47 Cortlandt Street
125th Street at 3d Avenue

ANNUAL MEETING
MAY NOT BE HELD

Peoria, Ill., Does Not Want the Annual Minor League Conclave in War Time

NEW YORK, N. Y. — One of professional baseball's most important annual convales, the meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues, may not be held this year, for no city has come forward yet to offer its hospitality.

This meeting, which gathers together all the important major and minor league men of the country, has been such a great attraction in the past that cities have competed with each other in booking it. It was held last year in Louisville, and this year, after several cities had made a bid for it, Peoria was awarded the convention.

With baseball in its present condition on account of the war, Peoria has decided that it does not want the baseball men there, so Secretary J. H. Farrell of Auburn is trying to book the annual meeting in some other city. The minor leagues all collapsed last season with the exception of the new International League, which played through the season.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
COURSE OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATHENS, Ga. — Announcement is made by the University of Georgia that the vocational section of the military training work is to be filled wholly or in part from men in the university who are not eligible for the collegiate section of the students army training corps. The announcement is as follows:

"There are a number of men in the institution already in special courses who are not eligible for the collegiate section, but who are eligible for the vocational section. In addition to these, a large number of men were denied admission to the collegiate section, because they lacked the full requirement for this section, and some of them were advised to apply to their local boards for induction into this service. It is now desired to induct these men directly within the institution. The requirement for the service is the completion of a grammar school education, but, of course, men with even partial high school training will find the work easier, and may be able to win quicker promotion. The course includes auto mechanics, blacksmithing, pipe fitting, surveying, power plant electricity and radio (wireless telegraphy). The course lasts two months, the next detachment beginning on Oct. 15. The men are regularly enlisted in the army, and receive the full allowance of a private. They are given a full, but intensive, course in the subject in which they work, and are then assigned to the duty for which they are fitted and needed."

CROPS AND CONDITIONS
IN NORTHEAST TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex. — The agricultural outlook in the eleventh federal reserve district is more promising than for several months, according to the monthly bank summary of agricultural and commercial conditions in the district. Recent moisture has revived pastures and meadows and will permit extensive fall plowing and seasonal preparations for next year's crop.

The high price of merchandise of all classes has restricted purchases to necessities only, and there is noticeable a disposition on the part of the public to eschew extravagances, and, influenced by patriotism, make sacrifices to meet the government's increasing war requirements, and respond to its financial needs.

The yield of corn and other feed crops, such as sorghum, cane and milo maize, has been rather disappointing and will not average over 75 per cent of a normal yield. In many counties the crop will not be even 50 per cent of normal. This district will produce approximately the same amount of rice as in 1917, when the production was around 8,000,000 bushels.

The draft will create considerable shortage of skilled workmen in communities which have not previously been seriously affected.

The large commission firms of the North and East, and banks also, are calling for liquidation on cattle paper, and as the result there has been a heavy movement of cattle to market.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE
DROPS PARTY LINES

Milwaukee Organization Seeks to Retire Congressman on Charge of Lack of War Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The plans of the Patriotic Congressional League, formed in Milwaukee to retire two congressmen, William H. Stafford of the fifth district and William J. Cary of the fourth, both of whom were under fire because of their lack of support of the war program of the national Administration, present an interesting study in the attempt to eliminate party lines where there is danger of electing an unsatisfactory candidate.

In the fourth district John C. Kleczka defeated Mr. Cary for the Republican nomination, and W. J. Kershaw was nominated by the Democrats. Both Kleczka and Kershaw had been endorsed by the Patriotic Congressional League, with the understanding that if both were nominated one was to withdraw, that a single front might be presented against the Socialist candidate, as the Socialists are strong in that district. This union of the loyalty forces was effected through the choice of Mr. Kleczka and the withdrawal of Mr. Kershaw, thus demonstrating that the single candidate idea can be worked out when properly managed. Mr. Kleczka, even at that, will have a hard battle to win over E. T. Melms, Socialist.

In the fifth district, Mr. Stafford won a re-nomination on the Republican ticket. Joseph P. Carney, loyalty candidate on the Democratic ticket, also won out. The Patriotic Congressional League will support Mr. Carney, but the situation is rendered very uncertain, as these two candidates will divide the anti-Socialist vote. Mr. Stafford will not withdraw, and if Mr. Carney withdraws there would be no one whom the out-and-out loyalty forces could support. Victor L. Berger, Socialist leader, now under indictment, is the candidate of this party. He polled 8857 votes in the primary.

OREGON FURNISHING
SPRUCE FOR AIRCRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

GARIBALDI, Ore. — Throughout Tillamook and Clatsop counties an enormous amount of spruce is being cut for the Bureau of Aircraft Production, United States Army, under direction of several regiments stationed along the coast. Much of the spruce is in trackless, roadless forests, and many miles of new wagon roads are being built, and several new railroad spurs are being laid. One of these new roads is at the head of the Necanicum River country, and another in the vicinity of Canon Beach summer resort—in virgin timber. Some difficult engineering features have been encountered and surmounted rapidly. Near Garibaldi, a large new sawmill is under construction. Quarters for the officers and men to be employed here are being built, and include a bunk and mess house for 400 spruce mill workers. The men working in this spruce district have established a small newspaper of their own, with headquarters at Clatsop, Ore.

B&K The Home of Good Clothing, Hats, and Furnishings

Fall Styles

for younger men, youngish men, and all men who dress with correctness.

Children's Clothing and furnishings. Yours for Service plus Quality. **Browning, King & Co.** Robert and Sixth Street ST. PAUL, MINN. LOUIS JOHNSON, Manager.

Baltimore, Md. 33 W. Lexington Street **NELSON SHOE CO.**

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE Rochester, N. Y. **DUFFY-POWERS CO.**

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE Lincoln, Neb. **H. HERPOLSHEIMER CO.**

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE Springfield, Mo. **A. W. Weaver Shoe Co.**

Accredited Agency for

RED CROSS SHOE

TOWN PLANNING
IDEA ADVANCEDSaskatchewan Expert Has Plan
for Urban Development in
Three Western Canada CitiesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—A plan to arrest the development of urban property toward the outskirts and within the limits of western Canadian cities is proposed by Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning expert of the Commission of Conservation, as a solution of present municipal problems. He is working out such a plan for the cities of Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat. Mr. Adams, who was here conferring with provincial municipal authorities, says that the Saskatchewan Town Planning Act is a most up-to-date piece of legislation and that his commission was recommending the adoption of similar legislation in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.

According to Mr. Adams, town planning means economy, not expenditure. His plan for western cities is to withdraw about half the land within the city limits from any extension of improvements such as water, light, sewer, pavement and sidewalks until such time as the property immediately adjoining the solidly built-up portion of the city has been reasonably well built up. He further proposes that property toward the outskirts of the city remain within the city limits in the meantime, and be subject to assessment, but solely as agricultural land.

He, furthermore, proposes to cancel all subdivisions in the agricultural area thus created and permit of no new subdivisions unless in accordance with the scheme. When land in the agricultural area is permitted to be transferred by the council to the building area and thereby get the full benefit of improvements, it will be subject to an increment tax, possibly at 50 per cent of the difference between the assessed agricultural value and the assessed building value.

No utilities will be extended to the agricultural area except at the expense of the owners and only by agreement with the city. The advantages claimed for the scheme are the halting of the accumulation of arrears of taxes, reduction in expenditures in improvements, the development of agricultural areas, and the lessening of the cost of utilities.

COAL PRICE FIXED
AT ALBERTA MINESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Fuel Commissioner, Mr. Armstrong, has fixed the price of coal at the mine, to apply in this district at \$4.91 per ton, as compared with \$4.75 under the previous scale. The increase is based on the finding of the High Cost of Living Commission, which allowed a wage advance to the miners. This price will apply on all sales of coal by the operators to dealers or to consumers who go to the mines for their supplies. Retail dealers will still be allowed to add 50 cents profit per ton over and above the cost of haulage and other expenses, as provided by the Fuel Controller.

Miners of the Sturgeon Consolidated Collieries operating the Bell mine at Namoo, who went on strike, demanding an increase of 20 cents per ton, will be paid a wage of 55 cents per car of 1300 pounds, with a compensating reduction in the amount of timbering work they will be required to do each day.

The coal mines of the Edmonton district are now only working part time, because of lack of orders, and to set prices to meet a large increase in wages demanded would mean \$9 to \$11 coal in Edmonton this winter. It is pointed out that a large majority of the miners for whom these high wages are now being demanded are aliens, the proportion running from 50 to 70 per cent in the Edmonton mines, and even higher in other fields. Alien miners at Pocahontas have in some cases, it is said, drawn at the rate of \$20 per day. In the Sturgeon mines, about 50 per cent of the miners are aliens. The unfairness of alien workers profiting in war time to an extent manifestly out of proportion to the scale applying to other classes of the country's working population, has been urged as good reason for protest to Ottawa.

NEWSPRINT PRICES
CAUSE PROTESTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A deputation, including a number of the leading publishers of Canada, recently waited upon members of the government to protest against the fixing of the price of newsprint at \$69 per ton retroactive to July 1, when the price was \$57 per ton. It was figured on the part of the publishers that the newsprint controller had arrived at his figures without proper investigation, and largely upon the estimates of cost supplied by the mills. The publishers complained that they had not been given sufficient time for analysis of the manufacturers' statements.

They also charged that individual paper manufacturers had repeatedly defied the controller's orders, which were practically the government orders, and they urged that further cases of disobedience should be punished and the offending mill taken over by the government. Another point made was that there was a court of appeal provided for, yet if it followed legal practice new or additional evidence would be barred, the appeal being decided on the original evidence.

The government in reply said that it would facilitate the matter of appeal to the utmost, and it was pointed out

that the present order-in-council made provision for the judicial tribunal to accept new evidence at its discretion; but if there was any difficulty in this respect a revised order-in-council would be passed to govern conditions. The publishers at a subsequent meeting decided to apply to the newsprint controller for an order suspending the retroactive payment until the whole question of the controller's order had been decided by the judicial tribunal.

REGULATION OF
CANADIAN PRICESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—New cost-of-living regulations have been formulated by the Canadian Government. They provide for facilities for investigating, for publication of fair prices and, where necessary, for prosecution by municipal authorities or the Minister of Labor. The powers also include the investigation of rentals and the institution of proceedings against hotels and restaurant proprietors for selling common necessities at a higher rate "than is reasonable and just."

Each municipality is authorized to appoint a committee which will investigate the following: The amount of any necessary held for sale in the municipality at any time; the time when acquired; the cost; and the municipality of such necessary, including all charges; the price at which the necessary is held for sale; the sale price which in the opinion of the committee would be just and reasonable; the amount of wastage or destruction; and the reason for same; the fair rental value of any dwelling held or offered for rental within the municipality.

One paragraph in the new regulations reads as follows: "Every person who holds or offers for sale or sells or provides or furnishes for consumption at a price, whether upon the premises which he occupies or not, any necessary of life shall sell it or provide or furnish the same for consumption at a price higher than the just and reasonable cost, and any person who leases or holds or offers for rental any property shall lease the same at a rental not higher than is reasonable and just."

Fines not exceeding \$1000 and imprisonment for two years are provided for contraventions of the regulations.

WAR APPEAL MADE
TO CANADIAN PEOPLESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—A powerful appeal to the Canadian people to do their part to carry on the war to the end with increased strength and energy, was delivered by the Right Rev. H. R. Wakefield, Bishop of Birmingham, speaking before the Canadian Club. His Lordship, who wore the khaki uniform of a British army chaplain, declared that this war had to be carried through to complete victory. He spoke of the League of Nations, and of the impossibility of admitting Germany into it until she had gone through a long period of education. National wrongdoing in a Christian state must be rebuked and punished, he said. War could be educative and reformative, and also punitive, and they should not leave out the punitive. As one who had received part of his early education in Germany, he declared that the most cruel thing they could do to Prussia today would be to let her off too easily.

As to the League of Nations, His Lordship said: "We have a league of nations, and we have got to keep that going; and then no other league of nations will dare disturb the world's peace." In time, no doubt, they might train and educate their foe to be worthy to enter into such a league of nations.

COAL RATIONING IN
QUEBEC COMPULSORYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—Coal rationing in the Province of Quebec is compulsory, not voluntary, according to Mr. H. M. Marler, Fuel Controller for the province, and any person, either for his private residence or for his place of business, who attempts to secure more coal, or has already secured more than the law allows, is likely to find himself in difficulties. To see that the provisions of the law are carried out an inspection of both private dwellings and public places will shortly be undertaken. Those found with more than their share on hand will be compelled to either return the surplus to their dealers or take the consequences.

"The allotment of coal for Montreal this year is 300,000 tons short of the normal supply," said Mr. Marler, "and we are therefore compelled to see that what fuel is available shall be as impartially distributed as possible. The regulations provide that consumption must be cut down this year by 30 per cent. All consumers therefore, both public and private, are limited to 70 per cent of what they consumed last year, dating from the 1st of April last, and from this 70 per cent must be deducted any coal on hand at that date."

SASKATCHEWAN LANGUAGE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—W. M. Martin, Premier and Minister of Education for Saskatchewan, speaking at Yorkton, after a tour of inspection of schools in non-English-speaking communities, said it might be necessary to grant a bonus to qualified teachers in the rural school positions in these districts. He declared that with properly qualified teachers, and enough of them willing to go into the alien districts, the language problem in the Province would cease to exist.

POWER PLANTS
ARE TO BE RATEDSouth Carolina Questionnaires to
Be Sent Out on Economy
in the Use of FuelSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—It is announced by Mr. J. Miller, chief of conservation for South Carolina of the United States Fuel Administration, that questionnaires covering the operation of steam power plants will soon be mailed out. These questionnaires will cover general information in regard to the plants to be rated and classified according to their efficiency and economy in the use of fuel. Mr. Miller said regarding the plans for coal conservation in this state:

"The rating of the plants will be based on the showing made under a series of eight groups of questions embodied in the questionnaire, each question calling for specific information as to the methods employed by the plants in their power developing departments. Each question will have a value of from seven to 20 points, the total of all questions aggregating 100. Plants making a showing of from 80 to 100 will be placed in Class 1, 60 to 80 Class 2, 40 to 60 Class 3, 20 to 40 Class 4, and all below 20 in Class 5. As the amount of coal allotted the plants will be based, to a large extent, upon their classification, it is useless to stress the importance of the adoption of every useful suggestion by the power plants looking to the conservation of fuel without impairing their efficiency."

"After the questionnaires are filled out the plants will be visited by our administrative engineer or one of our volunteer inspectors and the accuracy of the answers given checked up. Those plants showing a lack of efficiency will be carefully gone over and recommendations will be made by this bureau which will enable the plants to make a higher rating. We desire the cooperation of every steam power plant in the State in this work and we are quite sure we will receive this, as our campaign can only result in the employment of more efficient methods, if possible, and a consequent saving to the plants. It should be understood that the saving in fuel that we will aid the plants in accomplishing is to be accomplished with the present equipment in the plants, as the installation of no new equipment is contemplated."

"The bureau of conservation of the United States Fuel Administration is committed to the saving, by increased efficiency of industrial operations and without arbitrary curtailment, of 25,000,000 tons of coal before the end of the present coal year, April 1, 1919. This means that over 10 per cent of the total industrial fuel consumption for 1917 must be avoided this year without interfering with industrial production. It is only possible by the most careful operation of each individual power plant and the most parsimonious use of every sort of light, heat and power. On the basis of 1917 coal distribution South Carolina is charged with the minimum salvage from industrial operations of 100,000 tons in this period. With this in mind we feel sure that we have only to put before the industrial power plants these figures to be assured that the utmost efforts will be put forth to make these hoped-for savings accomplished facts."

MENNONITE COLONY
MAY LEAVE CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—A general exodus of Mennonites from Western Canada to South America is prospective. The various settlements of "Old Colony" Mennonites of Saskatchewan and Manitoba have agreed through a convention of their delegates, held at Hague, Sask., to send a deputation to the Argentine Government, with a view to transferring their colony to South American soil. Enforcement of the new School Attendance Act of Saskatchewan has created an antagonistic feeling among the Mennonites, especially those of the "old colony" reactionary groups, who have steadily fought against assembling their children in the public schools.

The Canadian and Saskatchewan governments will first be interviewed to ascertain whether the Mennonites will be allowed to leave Canada in case arrangements are made with the Argentine Government. The delegation to Argentina will ascertain whether families will be allowed to emigrate with sons of military age, and whether the South American republic will grant privileges similar to those outlined in the treaty with Canada of 1873. So far as the provincial government is concerned, there is not the least probability that the threatened exodus will have any effect in causing the Department of Education to mitigate the provisions of the compulsory School Attendance Act.

MONTREAL HAS ONLY
TWO LIQUOR LICENSESSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—With only seven months to the date upon which the Province of Quebec will become "dry," only two applications came before the licensing commissioners of Montreal when they sat here recently. In discussing the work of the board the secretary, Mr. A. F. Archambault, said he recollected the day when as many as 1500 applications for licenses would be heard in a year, and of these 500 would be opposed, and applications for transfers would also be numerous. Now the board had seldom

more than one or two cases to consider. Mr. L. A. Lapointe, representative of the Licensed Victuallers Association, in answer to a question by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that Quebec Province would not want to incur the odium of the rest of the Dominion by standing alone, and he believed the trade had accepted the inevitable.

Mr. John H. Roberts, representative of the Dominion Alliance, the organization of the prohibitionists, was also questioned on the subject. "There will be no going back," he said. "The government, having put their hand to the plow, will not look back. Prohibition will go into effect in the Province of Quebec, and it will prohibit, too."

SIAMESE RAILWAYS
OPEN SOUTHERN LINESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter received from a representative of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in Siam the most important event of the year for the material welfare of the whole Malay Peninsula is called the opening to through traffic of the southern line of the Siamese State Railways. This gives the long-promised railway connection between Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

The down journey to Singapore can be made in four traveling days and one night. At present, through lack of close connections in the Malay States, the northward trip requires one day longer. Penang is reached from Bangkok in three traveling days. The letter continues:

"The nights spent in cool, airy, well-furnished and fairly clean rest-houses, are a welcome break in the journey. The service at present is tri-weekly, but as soon as more rolling stock is obtainable there probably will be a daily service of through trains. When our British cousins across the border forget about wanting to see our passports, it will be a simple, everyday jaunt from here to Penang, Malacca, Singapore, or intermediate points. If a new 'Easter bonnet' becomes a necessity, we can go and select in person instead of ordering by the numbers in an old catalog borrowed last fall."

ROYAL AIR FORCE
SEEKING MECHANICSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The number of mechanics enlisting in the Royal Air Force is steadily increasing, but there is still room for many more. "It cannot be too strongly impressed on men of 'Class B' that there is open for them in the Royal Air Force unlimited opportunity of helping their country and at the same time improving their chances of obtaining a berth in this new profession which the war has brought into being," said Captain Mackay, officer in charge of recruiting for the Royal Air Force in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The cadets are eager to learn, but before they can fly there must be the mechanics to get ready the machines, and it is to those men who are able to serve in this capacity that the present appeal is directed.

CLUB TO TEACH
NO GERMAN MUSICSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City Musical Club, the oldest and largest of women's music organizations here, adopted a resolution on Monday pledging its members to refrain from playing or teaching German music, composed by Germans, for the duration of the war. The resolution further committed the members to "do all in their power to discourage the study of German music, particularly songs with German words," and to exert themselves "to become better acquainted with the musical works of the allied countries."

CALGARY FREIGHT DELAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CALGARY, Alta.—Demanding that a foreman removed for failure to give satisfaction be reinstated, or in the alternative that his position be filled by a man indicated by them, a number of freight-shed employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway went out on strike. As a consequence, many cargoes of perishable freight were held up in the Calgary yards, and an embargo placed on foodstuffs and perishable goods both inward and outward bound. This embargo has now been removed. The company, after endeavoring to adjust the matter, has taken on men and women to fill the positions vacated by the strikers, and have the freight situation now well in hand.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RADIUM FOUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Dr. R. H. Moore, chief of the United States Bureau of Mines Experiment Station at Golden, announces the discovery of a substitute for radium which he has named mesophorium. At the convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in Milwaukee on Oct. 10, Dr. Moore will read a paper on the discovery, which he claims will serve as a luminous paint element.

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A historical pageant with 1100 in the cast and a chorus of 300 singers will be given for the first time on Wednesday night as a part of the hundredth anniversary celebration of Illinois as a State.

Y. M. C. A. WORK IN
HAWAIIAN ISLANDSNeed of Activity Among Labor-
ers on Sugar Plantations Point-
ed Out by an OfficialBy special correspondence of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The relation of the Young Men's Christian Association to the various industries in the Hawaiian Islands, and the need of association work among the laborers on the sugar plantations, are pointed out by Frank C. Atherton, chairman of the Territorial Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A., in an article in The Friend, the publication of the Hawaiian Board of Missions.

"Many people have the idea," writes Mr. Atherton, "that the association's sphere of usefulness was naturally confined to a city where men congregate in large numbers and where a building and equipment can be provided to serve such men. The steady development, however, of the work among industrial workers and in country districts has, as one can readily understand, opened a very much larger field."

"Three years ago public-spirited men on Kauai became convinced that there was a place for association work on their island among those living in the smaller towns and on the plantations. They accordingly raised sufficient funds to provide a secretary's salary and expenses. This was a new form of Christian and social work inaugurated. It is not necessary to go into the details of what has been accomplished. The work speaks for itself. The fact that the yearly budget has been increased to provide an assistant shows that the work has demonstrated its usefulness, and that practical results are being accomplished."

"Plantation managers are coming to realize that the most desirable laborers are those that are well housed, comfortable and happy. For this reason better houses are being provided and more attention given to such matters as stimulating an interest in a garden, providing an opportunity for wholesome athletics and recreation. Where such an interest and assistance is shown, practical and satisfactory results are being experienced."

"Many of us who have been identified with the association for many years, believe that the time is soon coming when the association will be called upon to develop its work in the country districts and on the plantations. We believe that if the larger plantations would employ a secretary to devote his whole time to the employees of a plantation, that practical and definite results would soon be

evident; that because of his interest in all phases of a laborer's life, a secretary would be of much value in helping the men to become more efficient and capable employees.

"By promoting more wholesome conditions, new forms of recreation, an interest in learning how to do better and more efficiently his daily tasks, making his home and surroundings more attractive, and last, but most important, a real desire to live a better and cleaner life the man will become a better citizen and employee. The result will not only pay good returns from the financial standpoint, but will establish a better understanding and relation between employer and employee."

"Already one plantation manager has applied to the local association to secure a secretary to devote his whole time to the men working on his plantation, offering to pay his salary in full. Where two or three small plantations are adjoining, one secretary could probably devote his time between them."

CAPRONI AIRPLANE
SETS TWO RECORDSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Captain d'Annunzio and Lieutenant Parvis, accompanied by 10 newspapermen, have made two new records for their giant bombing Caproni airplane, in a trip from Hempstead to and over Manhattan. Carrying almost a ton in weight, the machine rose to a height of 8553 feet and on the return trip flew for a time at the rate of 105 miles an hour. It was said, too, that no heavy bombing plane had ever before been able to fly so low over the city streets. Captain d'Annunzio reported a cruising radius for the machine of 500 miles—1000 in all, including the return trip, and that he could start somewhere in France and give any passengers a similarly close view of Berlin.

ONTARIO WAR TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Looking about for sources from which increased revenue for war needs might be obtained, the Hon. T. W. McGarry, the Provincial Treasurer, announces that after Nov. 1, a new scale of taxes will become operative in all theaters and concert halls where an admission of 50 cents and upward is charged. When the price of admission is more than \$1.45 the tax will be 10 cents instead of five cents; 15 cents will be collected on all tickets over \$1.45 and not more than \$1.95, instead of the prevailing 10 cents; 20 cents will be charged on tickets costing \$2, instead of 10 as at present, and 25 cents will be the tax on all tickets over \$2. The Government hopes to increase its revenue from this source by \$200,000.

CUTOVER LANDS
FOR SOLDIERSSuitability of a Large Southern
Territory Being Investigated
by a Government AgentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Acting under instructions from Secretary Lane, of the Interior, D. W. Ross, engineer of the reclamation service, is conferring with the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and the Southern Alluvial Land Association as to the suitability of cutover lands in the tri-states for homesteads for soldiers after the war. Mr. Ross explains that the plan for which Congress has appropriated \$100,000 does not contemplate anything like charity to the soldier. He is not to be given a bounty. He is not to be made to feel that he is a dependent. On the contrary, he is to continue, in a sense, in the service of the government; he is to develop the country's resources so that his return will not mean a hardship, but rather an asset. As a first step in this direction, Mr. Ross and his assistants are making a detailed report of all waste and idle lands in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and East Texas to submit to Secretary Lane. According to Mr. Ross, the 23,500,000 acres of idle land, much of which can be reclaimed by drainage, offer excellent homesteading opportunities, and he strongly advocates the purchase of these lands by the government and the reselling of them on easy terms to the soldiers.

The Southern Alluvial Land Company and the Southern Pine Association are aiding Mr. Ross in this undertaking, and they have mailed questionnaires to the owners of cutover lands to ascertain at what prices they will sell to the government. Already thousands of acres in this territory have been offered to Secretary Lane on reasonable terms.

ALBERTA IMMIGRATION POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Problems of immigration and land and soldier settlement as they affect Alberta were placed before the provincial government by the Hon. J. A. Calder, federal Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who visited the West to confer with the governments of the four provinces in regard to a new policy which he laid before his colleagues at Ottawa, recently. While no definite announcement was made by Mr. Calder for publication, he stated that it involves the settlement of privately owned lands, abandoned farms and leased farms, and the employment of provincial and federal credits for the purpose.

EDUCATIONAL

Huntington School

FOR BOYS

Prepares for all colleges and technical schools.

Additional intensive courses for students who seek entrance to the S. A. T. C. Two years' work in one. Lower school for boys from 8 to 15. Unexcelled equipment for all phases of school work.

MILITARY TRAINING

A Distinctive Plan of Supervised Study

IRA A. FLINNER, A.M., Headmaster

314 Huntington Avenue, Boston Y. M. C. A. Back Bay 4400

OPENING
POSTPONED
Until October 14

334 Boylston Street, cor. Arlington

The American School of
Bel Canto Singing

295 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

From first rudiments to highest artistic finish. The individual needs of each pupil carefully considered. Special course for Church and Concert Soloists. Monthly pupils' recitals. For appointments address

THEODORE SCHROEDER, Director

THE HIGHLAND SCHOOL

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Conductors—Board and Day School. Thorough instruction in all grades from primary to college entrance. Special courses in music, art, expression and folk dancing. Supervising plays for the children during after school hours consists of a continuation of our summer play schools now in session. A complete course in public speaking for advanced pupils.

FALL TERM now open.

EDITH REID, Principal.

1458 Page Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

MISS BROWN'S
SCHOOL OF BUSINESSMilwaukee and Omaha Streets
MILWAUKEE

Is a high-class Commercial School, in session during the entire year.

We train for successful business careers.

Fall term begins Sept. 23. Students enter any Monday thereafter. Send for Booklet "B."

MISS ABBIE A. BROWN, Principal.

The New York School
of SECRETARIES

SPECIAL COURSE

Three Months' Individual Instruction
SUMMER TERMS25 West 42nd Street, NEW YORK
V. M. WHEAT, Director

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

Detroit, Michigan

Independent and Progressive. Thorough training in Drawing and Painting from Life. Illustration. Composition. Limited students' list. Illustrated catalog sent upon request.

JOHN P. WICKER, Director.

Fine Arts Building, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

THE PRINCIPIA

A School for Character Building

CO-EDUCATIONAL

This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.

The PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

A prospectus will be mailed on application

Cincinnati
Conservatory of Music

Half a century in the front rank of American Music Schools. Unsurpassed in faculty and equipment in all departments. Exceptional advantages for post-graduate and repertoire work. Advanced study in Theory and Composition. Orchestral Training. Department of Opera. Excessional Engagements for graduates. Students enrolled "at any time."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

EUGEN YRAVE will teach a master class at the conservatory beginning Oct. 15

For catalogue address

MISS BERTHA BAUR,

Highland Ave. and Oak St., Cincinnati, Ohio

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Story of White Top's Migration

White Top sat as far out on the end of a branch as he could without falling off, and he was not at all happy.

"I don't care," he said to his brothers and sisters, who came hopping around to see whatever could be the matter. "I am tired of staying in this same old house. I don't see why we don't move into new quarters."

"Move!" exclaimed father squirrel, "move! I wonder if he knows that there is a longer waiting list for this tree than for any other on the Common!"

"That's just it," said White Top, coming down a limb or two, so that he could converse more easily; "it's too popular. If I may make a pun, the Common is getting too common. I'd like to go where it is more exclusive."

"I haven't any patience with him," said father squirrel to mother squirrel, after White Top had gone back to his branch. "He gets his food too easily; that's the trouble with him. He's singled out, because of the beautiful white tip to his tail, and people feed him as long as he'll stay around. The only thing to do with him is to turn him out and let him go where he pleases." At this, mother squirrel looked quite distressed and went away to reason with White Top.

"Your father knows best," she began; "and, with so many trees being cut down, it isn't an easy matter to find comfortable quarters. We have a large tree all to ourselves, while some of the other trees accommodate as many as three or four families."

"They're tenement houses," White Top said loftily; "I certainly hope father won't want us to live in one of those. I'm not asking him to give up this entirely if he doesn't want to, but just to go away for the winter."

"But we would never get it again!" exclaimed mother squirrel, in consternation.

"Then the rest of you can stay and keep it while I go," said White Top airily.

"That's the best thing he can do," said father squirrel, when told of it; "but remember, mother, if he goes, he has to make his own way. You are not even to put up a lunch for him."

Mother squirrel looked very sorrowful at this, but she knew that father squirrel was right; so she contented herself by sharing her nuts with White Top all that afternoon and seeing that he ate a great many, for White Top planned to depart the next morning and follow the birds that were beginning their migration south.

"I am going with the swallows," he called gaily to the squirrels in the next tree.

"But they fly so swiftly, how will you keep up with them?" they asked. "Oh, that will be easy enough. If I can't actually keep up with them, I can see them."

So, along in the early morning, when he saw the swallows winging their way overhead, he hastily said good-by and scampered off across the Common. After a few moments, he looked up, expecting to see the swallows, and then he discovered that it wasn't as easy to keep track of them from the ground as it was from a tree-top. There was really nothing to do but to climb a tree and get his bearings. One was close at hand so, very much to the surprise of the various families occupying it, and without so much as asking leave, White Top ran clear to the tip top and down again in just about one minute. But that was long enough to satisfy himself that he was going in the right direction, for, while the swallows were very much ahead of him now, he could make them out quite plainly.

A minute or two more brought him out of the Common into the street, where he had to run faster than he ever had before in all his life to keep out of the way of the horses and automobiles. When he was safely over, he took refuge in an alley, where he paused to find out where he was. But he had no idea of stopping, so he ran on, dodging first this thing and that and at last, greatly to his relief and in some way which he never knew, he actually got through the city, big as it was, and came out where there were trees again and green grass.

He had run so long and so hard that he didn't get to the top of his next lookout tree quite so quickly; and, when there, was contented to sit and rest, even after he had assured himself that there were no swallows to be seen anywhere. For, while he was down in the city, running this way and that, they had held straight to their course in the clear sky and so had far outdistanced him. Then he discovered that he was very hungry. How he did wish that father squirrel hadn't said what he did to mother squirrel about putting up a lunch. He sat still on the lowest branch and waited for someone to come and sit under the tree and throw nuts to him, as they did on the Common; but, though he waited a long time, no one came. Then his bright eyes saw some dark brown objects on the ground; so he hurried down to see if they were peanuts, but they were not. Instead, they were funny things, pointed at one end, and each had a little cap on which came off and which wasn't good to eat. White Top knew that, for he tried it. He bit into one of the funny brown things three or four times before he could make up his mind that he liked it. It was more bitter than the peanuts, but still its taste was very pleasant. White Top had just decided that there were enough of them, lying around, to furnish him a good meal, when the squirrels who lived in the tree came out and drew him off.

quite a while, looking for another tree with acorns, but he couldn't find one. He did manage to make a meal, finally, but it was hard work and he tasted lots of things that he didn't like at all. All the time, too, it was getting darker and harder to find them. Then he was getting very sleepy; so he went on until he came to a large tree, where all the family seemed to be in bed. He climbed it cautiously, for fear of waking them, curled himself up on an upper limb, where he would be well out of the way, and went to sleep. He had had such a strenuous day that it was broad daylight when he awoke and there, to his surprise, were all his own family looking at him.

He sat upright and stared at them, unable to say a word. "How did you come here?" he finally managed to ask.

"How did we come here?" said father squirrel, "we've never left. How did you come here? We thought you were following the swallows."

Then White Top sat back and laughed. It was really such a good joke on himself that he couldn't keep it. He had been going around in a circle, all the time after he had lost sight of the swallows, and had made his way home without knowing it. He was so glad to get home that he didn't mind, in the least, how badly they teased him. He couldn't quite forget the acorns, though; so one day he and father squirrel started out to find some.

"He wasn't gone long," said father squirrel, with a twinkle in his eye, to mother squirrel, "but he seems to have learned a great deal." Mother squirrel, like all mothers, knew that there must have been a great deal of good in him or else he never would have learned his lesson so rapidly; so, just to show him how pleased she was with him now, she went down to the winter store and brought him the biggest and fattest acorn she could find.

A Little Red Deer Calf

"Once upon a time, there was a little Red Deer Calf. . . A pretty little fellow he was, downy-haired and white-spotted, though as yet his legs were rather long and his ears were rather large, for he was still only a few weeks old. . . The first thing he remembered was that he found himself lying very snug and warm in a patch of fern, with the most beautiful pair of brown eyes that ever were seen gazing straight down upon him. And soon he was aware that they were the eyes of the Hind, his mother, that they followed him wherever he went, and watched over him whatever he did, and that, whatever he might want, she was there to provide it for him. She always had a cozy bed ready for him in grass or fern; she washed him clean and brushed his little coat with her tongue every morning; and she taught him but two lessons—to lie still as a mouse, and to do just as he was bid. For every morning, before dawn, she had to go afield to feed herself, farther than the little Calf could travel with her; and, as she had no nurse to leave in charge of him, she just tucked him up closely as she could, and told him to lie still till she came back. And, like a good little fellow, he obeyed her. . .

"Always just before the sun rose she came back, and every day she seemed to love him better, and every day he felt that she was more than the whole world to him. And morning after morning up rose the blessed sun, and drove the mist away, and sent a ray forward through the fern to kiss him and bid him good-morrow. And the mist left a drop on every blade and blossom and said 'Good-by my little fellow; I shall come back again this evening'; and the drops nodded and sparkled and twinkled, and kept whispering: 'Yes, coming back this evening,' over and over again, till the sun said that he could stand it no longer and was obliged to dry them all up. Then rose a hum of many wings as the flies woke up, and went out for their day's work; but the breeze moved like a sentry over the bed of the little Calf and said to them: 'Move on, move on; this little Calf must not be disturbed'; and they dared not disobey, for they knew that, if they did, he was certain sooner or later to send for his big brother, the Western Gale, who would blow them away with a vengeance. And all through the day the breeze kept singing through the graceful, yielding grass and the stubborn wiry heather; while mingled with it came snatches of a little song from the brown peat-stream in the comb below him. He could not make out much of it except these words, which came over and over again:

"Mother and child come here, come here, I am the friend of the Wild Red Deer. . . At last one day he found himself on high ground, and saw the world that he was to live in, his heritage of Exmoor. . . It was all his own, for he was a wild Red Deer. And he looked upon it with his great round eyes, and pricked his ears and tossed his little head; for the sun was shining warm above him, and the soft west wind blew fresh and untainted over the sea and flew across the moor, catching up all that was sweetest on its way from grass and gorse and heather, and bearing it straight to his nostrils. And he threw his little nose into the air and sniffed up the full, rich breeze; for no creature has a finer scent than a deer; and he felt that this was life, indeed."—From "The Story of a Red Deer," by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue.

Relative Weights on the Sun and Earth

The sun is so much vaster than this world and the force of gravity on the surface of the sun is so great that an article weighing one pound here would be found to weigh 272.3 pounds there.



"Our beat covers 2,600,000 square miles"

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police

"He's come, he's come!" called Bruce Barnes, a. he dashed into the yard of his chum, across the street. "Phil, Uncle Dick's here! Get Jim and come right over. He's gone down town with Mother, but he'll be back soon. I'm going to get Pierce and Ned, and Bruce was gone almost as quickly as he had come. Phil needed no further explanation, because Uncle Dick had been expected for days, Bruce having assured his boy friends that, when he did come, he would tell them all sorts of wonderful stories about the country he rode over, that country of the faraway north."

An hour later found the four boys were, a man had a lot of things to attend to; in fact, he had to be able to do almost anything. One day he might be called upon to build a log shack, or a temporary barracks, or even a customs house. Another day he'd be guiding a gold train out from the mines; sometimes he would be called upon to run a canoe of mail bags through the broken ice of a river, or fighting a bush fire. Men in the service up there had to be able to do just whatever was needed to be done."

"Uncle, tell us about the uniform; is it like policemen here in the city wear?"

"Not a bit. The uniform of a Royal Northwest Mounted policeman is a scarlet Norfolk jacket, a jacket without facings, leather haversacks and belts, steel gray cloth breeches and jack-boots in brown."

"Way back in 1887, some Indian scouts were added to the patrols and were very fine workers, as they were able to trail excessive distances in much quicker time than our own Canadians or Englishmen; and, besides, it helped to strengthen the good feeling between the Indians and the police. We've some good scouts in the service now, but usually they don't stay with us very long; because, when they have accumulated a little money, they return to what to them is a life of luxury."

"When you do very noble things, Uncle," Leslie exclaimed, "do you get medals or decorations or things of that sort?"

Uncle Dick smiled at this, as he thought of the men in the service, those silent men who talked not at all of their achievement—the men from Australia, from Ireland, from Scotland, from Canada and from England herself, whose work had been so quietly done that the value of it is hardly recognized.

"No, we don't have any roll of honor for distinguished service in the field. We don't ever quite forget that the King, in 1904, bestowed upon us the signal honor of the title 'Royal,' so now we are called the

Royal Northwest Mounted Police. But, as for the rest, the things that we do, from the foothills of the Rockies to the Arctic Ocean, why it's all just in the day's work."

Mary's Meadow

"Looking round the library one day, to see if I could see any more books about gardening, I found the Book of Paradise. . . There are a good many old books in the library, but they are not generally very interesting—at least not to us. So, when I found that, though this one had a Latin name on the title-page, it was written in English, and that, though it seemed to be about Paradise, it was really about a garden, and quite common flowers, I was delighted, for I always have cared more for gardening and flowers than for any other amusement, long before we found Miller's Gardener's Dictionary. And the Book of Paradise is much smaller than the dictionary, and easier to hold. And I like old queer things, and it is very old and queer."

"The Latin name is 'Paradisus in sole, Para diso terrestri,' which we do not any of us understand, though we are all learning Latin; so we call it the Book of Paradise. But the English name is, 'Or a Garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers which our English ayre will permit to be noursed up'; and on the top of every page is written, 'The Garden of Pleasant Flowers,' and it says, 'Collected by John Parkinson, Apothecary of London, and the King's Herbalist, 1629.'"

"When I said, 'Wouldn't it be a good new game to have an Earthly Paradise in our gardens, and to have a King's Apothecary and Herbalist . . . and an Honest Root-gatherer to divide the polyanthus plants and the bulbs when we take them up, and divide them fairly, and a Weeding Woman to work and make things tidy, and a Queen in a blue dress, and Saxon for the Dwarf'—the others set up such a shout of approbation that Father sent James to inquire if we imagined that he was going to allow his house to be turned into a bear-garden. . .

"I got out the Book of Paradise, too, and propped it up in an arm-chair, and sat on a footstool in front of it, so that I could read in between whiles of making the bonnet. . . Then I looked out the Honeysuckle, it was page 404, and there were no pictures. I began at the beginning of the chapter; this was it, and it was as funnily spelt as the preface, but I could read it."

"Chap. CV Perilycymum. Honeysuckles. 'The Honeysuckle that growth wild in every hedge, although it be very sweete, yet do I not bring it into my garden, but let it rest in his own place, to serve their senses that traueil by it, or have no garden.' I had got so far when James came in. He said—'Letters, miss.' It was the second post, and there was a letter for me, and a book parcel; both from Mother. . . I put the old book away and buried myself in the new one. I never had a nicer. It was called 'A Tour Round My Garden.' . . Some chapters were duller than others, and at last I got into a very dull one, about the vine, and it had a good deal of Greek in it, and we have not begun Greek. But, after the Greek . . . there came this, and I liked it the best of all: . .

"I do my utmost to spread and render common and vulgar all the trees and plants that I prefer; it is as if I multiplied the pleasure and the chances of beholding them of all who, like me, really love flowers for their splendor, their grace and their per-

fume. . . I ramble about the country near my dwelling, and seek the wildest and least frequented spots. In these, after clearing and preparing a few inches of ground, I scatter the seeds of my most favorite plants, which re-sow themselves, perpetuate themselves and multiply themselves. At this moment, whilst the fields display nothing but the common red poppy, strollers find with surprise in certain wild nooks of our country the most beautiful double poppies, with their white, red, pink, carnation and variegated blossoms. . . Sweet peas fasten their tendrils to the bushes and cover them with the deliciously scented white, rose-color or white and violet butterflies. It affords me immense pleasure to fix upon a wild rose in a hedge, and graft upon it red and white cultivated roses, sometimes single roses of a magnificent golden yellow, then large Provence roses, or others variegated with red and white. . . And then, how I enjoy beforehand and in imagination the pleasure and surprise which the solitary stroller will experience when he meets in his rambles with those beautiful flowers and these delicious fruits!"

"Some books, generally grown-up ones, put things into your head with a sort of rush, and now it suddenly rushed into mine—'That's what I'll be! I can think of a name hereafter, but I'll wait what I'll do. I'll take seeds and cuttings, and offshoots from our garden, and set them in waste-places, and hedges, and fields, and I'll make an Earthly Paradise of Mary's Meadow.'—From 'Mary's Meadow,' by Juliana Horatia Ewing.

The Hospitality of Mr. Badger

In accordance with the kindly Badger's injunctions, the two . . . animals came down to breakfast, very late next morning, and found a bright fire burning in the kitchen, and two young hedgehogs sitting on a bench at the table, eating oatmeal porridge out of wooden bowls. The hedgehogs dropped their spoons, rose to their feet, and ducked their heads respectfully at the two entered.

"There, sit down, sit down," said the Rat pleasantly, "and go on with your porridge. Where have you youngsters come from? Lost your way in the snow, I suppose?"

"Yes, please, sir," said the elder of the two hedgehogs respectfully. "Me and Little Billy here, we was trying to find our way to school—mother would have us go, was the weather ever so, and of course we lost ourselves, sir. . . and at last we happened up against Mr. Badger's back door, and made so bold as to knock, sir, for Mr. Badger he's a kind-hearted gentleman, as every one knows."

"I understand," said the Rat, cutting himself some rashers from a side of bacon, while the Mole dropped some eggs into a saucepan. "And what's the weather like outside? You needn't stir me quite so much," he added.

"Oh, terrible bad, sir, terrible deep the snow is," said the hedgehog. "No getting out for the likes of you gentlemen today."

"Where's Mr. Badger?" inquired the Mole, as he warmed the . . . pot before the fire.

"The master's gone into his study, sir," replied the hedgehog, "and he said as how he was going to be particular busy this morning, and on no account was he to be disturbed."

This explanation, of course, was thoroughly understood by every one present. The fact is, as already set forth, when you live a life of intense activity for six months in the year, and of comparative or actual somnolence for the other six, during the latter period you cannot be continually pleading sleepiness, when there are people about or things to be done. The excuse gets monotonous. The animals well knew that Badger, having eaten a hearty breakfast, had retired to his study and settled himself in an armchair with his legs up on another and a red cotton handkerchief over his face, and was being "busy" in the usual way at this time of the year.

The front doorbell clanged loudly, and the Rat, who was very greasy with buttered toast, sent Billy, the smaller hedgehog, to see who it might be. There was a sound of much stamping in the hall and presently Billy returned in front of the Otter, who threw himself on the Rat with an embrace and a shout of affectionate greeting.

"Get off!" spluttered the Rat, with his mouth full.

"Thought I should find you here all right," said the Otter cheerfully. "They were all in a great state of alarm along River Bank when I arrived this morning. Rat never been home all night—nor Mole either—something dreadful must have happened, they said; and the snow had covered up all your tracks, of course. But I knew that when people were in any fix they mostly went to Badger, or else Badger got to know of it somehow, so I came straight off here, through the Wild Wood and the snow!"

"Here, Mole, fry me some slices of ham, like the good little chap you are. I'm frightfully hungry, and I've got any amount to say to Raty here. Haven't seen him for an age."

The Music-Loving Elizabethans

England was a glorious place at this time, for the Sixteenth Century is one we can truly be proud of. . .

It was the fashion to wear brilliant colors and wonderful brocades, and people went flaunting along, so gay and gaudy that they were a sight to be seen, so writes Anne Hullah, in "A Little History of Music." There were pageants and tournaments, costing thousands and thousands of pounds, banquets where the dishes were made of gold and silver, dances where the walls were tapestried in real roars and framed in hundreds of candles. Everything was splendid and bright and grand, and no one lived in a simple way if he could help it.

Instead of dinner being announced by one butler playing on the flute, two kettledrums and 12 trumpets were roving hard at it for half an hour before the meal began. Musicians who came to play no longer dressed in simple tunics of brown cloth, kept tidy by a leather girdle. They had silks and satins on, and ruffs and buckles, and their instruments were decorated with bright ribbons and inlaid with ivory or different kinds of wood. Instead of a single lute or fiddle hanging on the wall, each house had a room arranged specially for music, where they kept the chest of viols and the tiny clavichord, the lutes and flutes, and all the instruments needed in the service of the house, for these were as much a part of the furniture as a cupboard or a sideboard.

When you went out to a party, you played in a quartet or sang in a madrigal, as you would take part in a game now. Every one kept a book or two of songs, which he had copied out, for although music had been printed since the beginning of the century (1502), it was still too expensive for people to afford to buy much of it, and a copy was lent by one family to another and written out by each in turn.

Unless you could sing at sight, you had certainly not been brought up in the way you should go. A talent for music was such an ordinary thing that no one thought much about it. Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief—no matter who he was—must take his share. Music was a part of a good education, and with a tradesman a sign that he had had a proper one for, if he could neither play nor sing, it meant he had not been to school. Young girls were all taught "to read and write, to play upon the virginals, the lute and cittern and to read prick-song at sight." Every one could blow or twang or play or sing something and, like a stableman who described his spare evenings, "Foot it with dancing now with my gittern and else with my cittern, then at the virginals, then carol a song withal."

Young servants were quite expected to be able to take part in the household music, if you wanted them to, or to sing you a song while they did the day's washing or spun at the wheel. The carmen were famous for their whistling and the cobblers for their fiddle-playing. There was no end to what the nobles could do. Setting a song to music or putting an accompaniment to a tune was all in a day's work, and often they could arrange it in three or four parts for a madrigal. Two or three instruments were the least they could play. At court, nobles took part in the dramatic entertainments, and it was the rarest thing to find one who could not read a piece of quite easily the first time he saw it. They were mostly dances, galliards, pavanes, almaines, and short airs arranged for instruments to play together, for toward the end of Elizabeth's reign people had begun to play as well as sing in parts, and a madrigal book generally had "Apt for Viols" (any sized fiddle) "Or Voices," on the title-page. Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth were all musical and did as much for the art as they could, and Erasmus wrote that all through the Sixteenth Century England had more musical skill than any country in Europe. Henry VIII was a composer, and his biographer said "exorcised himself daillie in shooting, singing, dancing, wrestling, casting of the barre, plaing at the recorders, flute, virginals, in setting of songs, and making of ballades."

Queen Elizabeth used to be very fond of playing the spinet—which is another name for the virginal—herself, and did it so well that good composers were proud to write for her. . .

The music made in England now was almost entirely by English writers. . . We had splendid madrigals, quantities of ballads, pieces for the harpsichord, clavichord, and spinet, and masques in which a good deal of instrumental music went on between the acts. A masque was just a play with songs and tunes put in when the dialogue was over, a kind of half-way house on the way to opera (which is sung all through), and in which the songs are all new, instead of being old ones altered and repaired to suit the occasion. These were not yet invented and, as masques were written by the great poets of the day as well as the small ones, and as words were naturally more important to them than the music, they didn't want too much of it. But what music there was, being of a simple nature, was made to sound as grand as possible, by being played by a good-sized band. There were viols, guitars, large lutes, small lutes, cornets, drums, flutes, pipes and trumpets—sometimes as many as 80 in all.

A New Stove

An exchange tells of a new kind of stove, recently invented by the Japanese. In the shape of a small brazier, it can be carried in the pocket, and will burn without smoke or fumes for three hours.

THE HOME FORUM

Old Trelawney

"I have wanted nothing these eight weeks but a companion to be as happy as I ever expect to be," Swinburne says in a letter to Edwin Harrison, published in "The Letters of Algernon Charles Swinburne," by Thomas Hake and Arthur Compton-Rickett. "In default of that, I have set myself to wipe out a reproach to which I was ashamed to confess (as I did once to Jowett) that I was secretly liable, and I have read through the Iliad from first line to last for the first time in my life (thanks to the stupid system of school drill in detached parts), enjoying some parts even more, but others somewhat less, than I expected. I am not more sure that I do not prefer the Odyssey as a whole, but to be sure of this I must read the latter again through, which I did ten or twelve years since, not long after leaving Oxford, when I began to look up my Greek again after an interval."

"I wish with all my heart we were together daily in the sea, where I need not tell you I find myself daily alone, and have many times held imaginary conversations with you, as eloquent and as voluminous as Landor's, while swimming across the bays that divide these headlands. . . . On clear days I swim across half-a-dozen various belts of reef, rock, and weed-bed, with broad interspaces of clear sea, and can observe all the forms and colors changing and passing beneath me, which is one of the supreme delights of the sea. This talk of swimming naturally reminds me to tell you that before leaving London, at the beginning of July, I made the acquaintance, and may say, I think, that I gained the friendship, of a very famous old veteran of the sea in that and other capacities, the one Englishman living I was really ambitious and anxious to know: I need hardly name old Trelawney, who is certainly the most splendid old man I have seen since Landor and my own grandfather, though, of course, a good deal younger than these. He was most cordial and friendly in his reception of me, whom he affirmed to be the last of the poets, having apparently no faith in the capacity of this country to produce more of our breed; while I lamented to add that he (unhappily!) gips and stamps on the bare suggestion that it did produce any between Shelley or Byron and myself. . . . Always energetic, whenever he speaks of Shelley the special energy of his affection is really beautiful and admirable to see. There is some fresh air in England yet. . . . Did you see his portrait as an old sailor in Millais' picture of 'The North-West Passage,' exhibited this year? A splendid piece of work, and an unmistakable likeness."

Completeness

WE READ in the Bible, "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them." It is understood in Christian Science that God's creation was not evolved by a process of material embryology, as biologists insist, but was from its very inception complete, perfect and individual. Later, when Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount said to the assembled multitude, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," it is plain that he was not attempting, like the medieval alchemists, to transmute the base metal of human character into unalloyed gold, but by demonstrating the true status of man as a son of God he was denying the false testimony of the material senses which had so long obscured the ideal man from human consciousness.

In that wonderful prayer uttered by Jesus just before his betrayal in the Garden of Gethsemane, he said, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us." This statement clearly shows how persistently Jesus adhered to the scientific fact of the unity of God and man, and how consistently he reasoned that this unity or completeness, remaining forever intact in the divine Mind, was always demonstrable to those who, like himself and his disciples, had sufficient purity of vision to see the perfect man where the mortal senses beheld the material counterfeit. Jesus clearly understood what his hearers failed to comprehend, namely, that the salvation of mankind depended not so much upon blind obedience to the letter of the Levitical law as upon a man's recognition of the self-enforcing power of God's law of universal perfection. The ability of an individual to free himself from sin and sickness was, therefore, to Jesus, directly proportionate to his understanding of the aliveness of good and his disbelief in the reality of evil.

In the light thrown upon the Scriptures through Christian Science, it becomes perfectly plain that God is All-in-all and that evil in its various forms is merely a suppositional negation of the truth of being. To the human mind, however, which has not understood the completeness and indivisibility of God's reflection, it appears to be broken up into a plurality of minds, souls, peoples and interests, many of which are much of the time in open conflict with one another. Thus the serpentine argument to the dwellers in Eden, "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil," believed and perpetuated, continues to express itself today in multiplied forms of counterfeit imagery. Referring to this fact, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 56 of "Retrospection and Inspiration": "Whatever diverges from the one divine Mind, or God—or divides Mind into minds, Spirit into spirits, Soul into souls, and Being into beings—is a misstatement of the unerring divine Principle of Science, which interrupts the meaning of the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of Spirit, and is of human instead of divine origin."

Now in order to make this important discovery the practical working basis of daily life, it is necessary to begin to think and act in accordance with knowledge and to accept as real only the one Mind and its infinite manifestation, which constitute all true being. It is also necessary to deny the testimony of the material senses whenever they declare that man can be cut off from any good. It is necessary scientifically to reaffirm the Declaration of Independence, and to know that God has created all men equal, and that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are among the inalienable rights of every man. It is necessary to take issue with the false mental suggestion, operating through fear, doubt, discouragement, or any other evil belief, that would argue that man is fallen, is cut off from God, is a miserable sinner, or has any existence apart from God. It is necessary to understand and continually declare that God and man are one and inseparable, that all the attributes of God are forever expressed by man, and that man and woman are both comprehended in the term man, and can never be separated from God or Mind.

Finally, it is necessary to understand that the oneness of God and man is as demonstrable now as when, in the words of the Hebrew poet, "The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

When it is understood that nothing has ever gone wrong with God's universe, and that the only trouble that has ever existed in human experience has been due to the entertainment of a false belief, which claims to separate man from God,—mankind will be aroused to a strong determination to break the fetters of finite sense, and to reclaim man's birthright as the son of God. As the integrity of God's man and the true universe are better understood through Christian Science, the Scriptures are illuminated and it becomes apparent that the first stage in the evolution of mortal history is the suppositional mist which went up from the earth, in which man was formed out of the dust of the ground. Then comes the deep sleep in which woman is separated from man. Then follows disobedience through which both man and woman are separated from God. Finally, the offspring of mortal man, moved by jealousy, kills his brother, and soon the whole earth is filled with violence, and all flesh is found corrupting its way upon the earth. Then comes the ark of safety, proving that evil and evil-doers are self-destructed. Then stage by stage come patriarchs, seers, prophets, priests, and kings, all representing in their day and generation the visible manifestations of good and evil, which like the wheat and tares grow side by side until the harvest.

Christian Science interprets the Bible and all history as one continuous object lesson in which God's plan of universal redemption and perfection is being revealed in progressive stages. As Truth appears more clearly, error, as if to counterfeit Truth, seems to assert itself in more subtle and the aggressive forms. This goes on the warfare in human consciousness between the belief in the flesh and the truth about Spirit, until it is finally seen that God's kingdom is already here, and God's universe, including man, is and always has been finished, perfect and complete. The realization of these great facts is even now uplifting, encouraging and purifying the thoughts and lives of humanity as nothing else can. It is the truth which Jesus said should make all men free, and it is the fulfillment of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

Italian Literature of Today

Not even during the darkest period of Italy's enslavement did she abandon in art and letters which was her heritage from the marvelous days of the Renaissance, days which were themselves the offspring of the glories of Greece and Rome.

Still, it cannot be denied that between 1866 and 1870 both art and literature seemed to have fallen into a somewhat torpid, not to say decadent state; and the reaction against this inactivity was due almost entirely to the vehement criticisms of Carducci, whose work in this direction is not so well known abroad as his poetry. As a literary critic he rendered his country great service by striving to repress the natural tendency of Italian writers to fluent verbiage, their besetting malady, bringing about an intellectual revival in united Italy. In leading Italian literature back to the purer sources of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries, he desired to see both prose and poetry return to the dignified forms in conception that marked these eras, and Italian literature liberated from the clumsy imitations of French and still more of German writers beloved by Zelandri, Guercioni, and other lesser lights, who stunted themselves, and were styled by the successors of Manzoni. If today Italian literature has at last thrown off foreign influence, it is almost wholly due to Carducci, who, taught from his professorial chair at Bologna the word of true Italianity, taught it in terse, nervous language that convinced his students and influenced their whole later career.

The hampering shackles of an exaggerated and artificial classicism, and of subservience to foreign models, have been shaken off and a healthy impulse given to Italian literature, which even amid the manifold distractions and anxieties of the war shows every sign of youth, virility, and life. The progress made since 1866 will readily be seen if we take, say, the fine romance of Ippolito Nievo, "Le Confessioni di un Ottuagenario," . . . and compare it with any of the contemporary good novels, making, of course, due allowance for the diversity of the taste of the day, the nature of the theme, and the talent of the writer.

The same criticism may be applied to poetry, criticism, history. Here, too, the same change has taken place, and imitations of foreign writers find no favor on the Italian Parnassus. Foreign authors are read and studied. Shelley, Swinburne, Victor Hugo, Meredith, Anatole France, Barrès, Verlaine, Maeterlinck, to name but a few, are familiar to all educated Italians, but they are not slavishly copied, for Italian literature today has completed its own evolution and speaks its true native accents. Thus the civic poetry of d'Annunzio, of Chiesa, of Bertolucci, has nothing in common with the civic poetry of Victor Hugo or the humanitarian visions of Shelley. Its inspiration and raison d'être are purely national and envisaged from an Italian standpoint and Italian surroundings. A salient example of this is furnished by the verses of Giovanni Pascoli, whose realistic pastoral poems mark him a direct descendant of Virgil, but whose outlook is none the less exclusively modern, that of a Nineteenth Century Virgil, in short. The same national note is dominant in the younger men who wrote before the war (for today they are fighting), and who, while remembering the lessons learned from Carducci, following in the footsteps of Pascoli and d'Annunzio, drawing inspiration from the Italian classics, yet read into them a modern spirit, thus creating a school of poetry new in form and distinctively Italian alike in conception and expression, distinctively native. Neither in Sicilian, Pasternak, Liparini nor Amalia Guglielminetti do we feel anything even faintly reminiscent of foreign lyricists.—From "New Italy," by Helen Zimmerman and Antonio Agresti.

The Boundless Perfection

One beauty, at its highest, prophesies that by whose side it shall seem mean and poor. No Godlike thing knows aught of less and less. But widens to the boundless perfection.—Lowell.

Stokesay Castle

England is rich in old dwelling houses of different kinds from more or less well-preserved Norman castles and the elaborate houses of Tudor times, such as Bacon describes, to the solid but eminently comfortable mansions of the days of Queen Anne. Fortified manor houses of the Thirteenth Century are, however, rare indeed and such fine examples as Stokesay Castle are rarer still. Although called a castle this word is really a misnomer, and fortified manor house is nearer the mark. In the year 1231 a certain Laurence de Ludlow received permission "to crenellate his house at Stokesay," and there is the house he crenellated, looking much as it did over five hundred years ago. It is approached by a black and white timbered gate-house dating from Tudor times which replaces the earlier fortified gateway. It stands near the river.

As is usually the case with all houses of that date, the great hall is the main feature of Stokesay Castle. It is over fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. The windows are very large, and though they might have presented a considerable difficulty in case of attack, yet the hall was made a very much more cheerful place to live in than halls of that date generally were. During the Thirteenth Century the builders first began to make dwelling houses pleasant to live in, and not merely places of shelter from the weather or defense against enemies. That this was so is shown by a number of orders concerning the King's houses which were issued at this time. Windows were ordered to be glazed, outside doors to have protecting porches put over them, fireplaces to be built, and so on. In some cases the windows were to be filled with painted glass and the walls decorated with paintings.

France and the Crusades

Certainly there has rarely been a wider and freer intercourse, a more continual come-and-go, than during that period of the Crusades.

France was but a little kingdom during the Twelfth Century. On the east, Provence and Lorraine were fiefs of the Empire; Brittany on the west, owed an intermittent allegiance, sometimes to England, sometimes to France, and remained practically independent of either. The King of England owned Normandy, Anjou, Aquitaine, Poitou. But the small kingdom of France was full of life and possessed a power of expansion quite out of proportion to its size. If the King of England was the feudal suzerain of much land in France, the mind of England paid tribute to the French. The entire literature of England was French. Not only were the French poets and historians welcomed at the Norman court, across the channel, where their works were widely appreciated, but the inhabitants of England spoke and wrote in French, and some of the oldest and most beautiful examples that we possess of medieval French poetry were composed in England by Anglo-Norman writers.—Thomas, the author of the "Roman de Tristan" (1170). Marie de France (about the same date), Jordan Fantome, and others. And there were other Norman kings in Sicily and the south of Italy, whose courts were also a center for the culture of France.

And the Crusades bore the influence of their country still farther afield. From 1099 till 1187 there were French kings at Jerusalem and French counts at Joppa; the code of laws which they drew up for the government of their French subjects in the East is one of the most curious monuments of their time. In 1204 a French Empire was founded in Constantinople; it lasted nearly sixty years. The Emperor's crown was adjudged to Baudouin of Flanders; the Marquis of Montferrat was elected King of Macedonia; Villehardouin was Marshal of Romania (Roumelia) and his nephew Prince of Achaia. There were dukes of Athens, dukes of Thrace, dukes of Naxos. There were counts of Cephalonia, a sire of Thebes, and a seigneur of Corinth. Delicious titles, that seem to hail from one of Shakespeare's comedies! But they were real enough—

Who taught the New World what the Old could teach;
Whose silent hero, peerless as our own,
By deeds that mocked the feeble breath
Of speech
Called up to life a State without a Throne.

As year by year his tapestry unrolled,
What varied wealth its glowing
length displayed!
What long processions flamed in cloth
of gold!
What stately forms their glowing
robes arrayed! —Holmes.

The Seven Virtues of the Cock

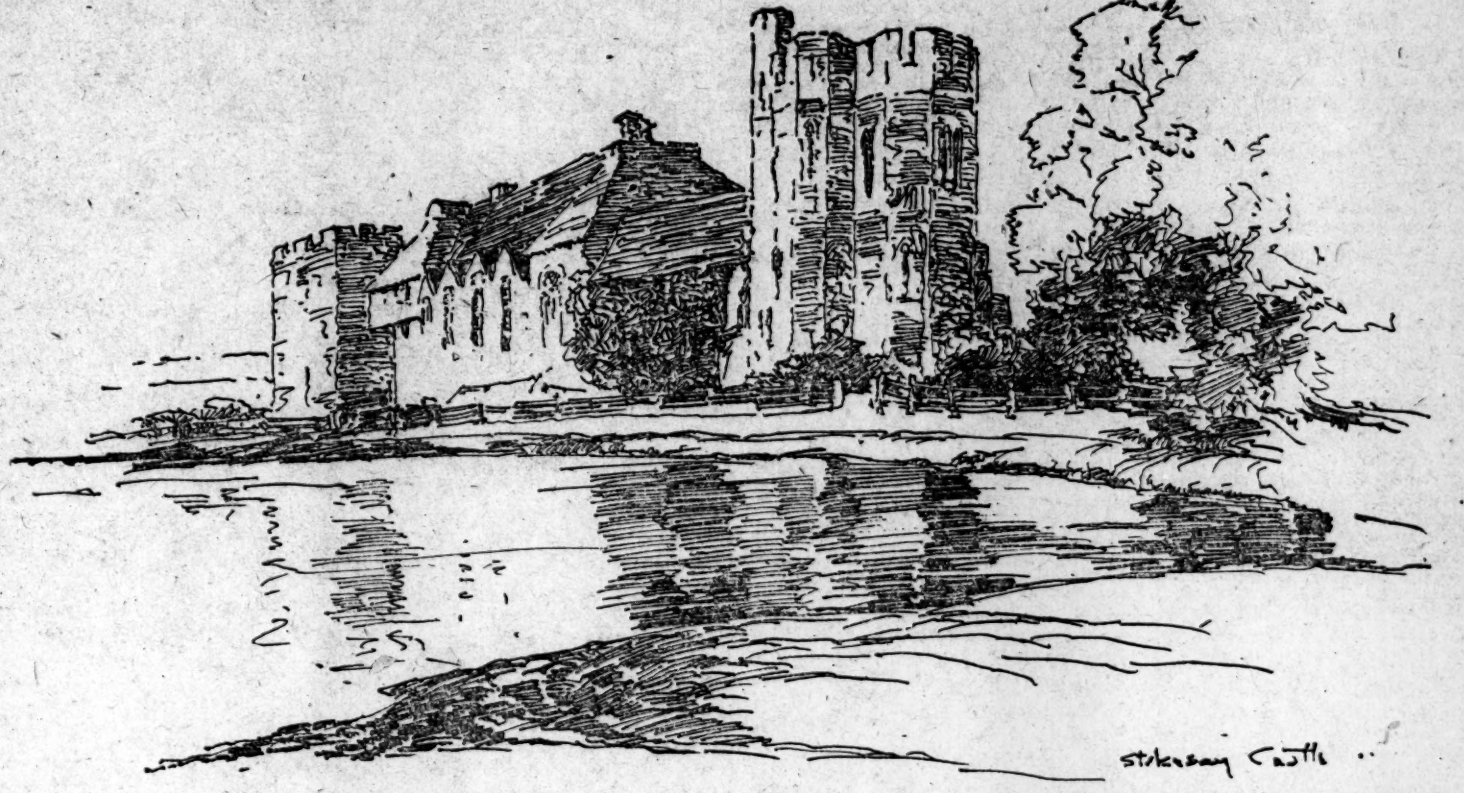
Chanted and told to a harp of gold,
Upon seven strings, should his virtues be;
That be sevenfold, as in time of old,
Were the Seven Spirits of Chivalrie:
Noble Valour, that feareth none;
Prudence, that keepeth what Valour
hath won;
Vigilance wary, and Courtesy kind;
Love, that gives life to all virtues
combined;
Justice, that fails not, whatever befall;
And Temperance, setting the measure
to all.
Chanted and told to a harp of pure
gold,
Upon strings that are seven, with
song sevenfold,
Worthy to be are his virtues. And we
If we were as bold, as loving, as free,
High hearted, strong-souled and wise
as he,
As sober, vigorous, vigilant, just,
And joyous, and scornful of mean mis-
trust,
Then the world would be what the
world to me
Doth seem, when I hear, in the sun-
shine clear
This minstrel making magnanimous
cheer,
And hailing the light with a heart of
glee.
For his brave song teacheth timely
content,
Honoring God's good government,
And greeting the general joy of the
world:
While music without and mirth within
Mingle my heart with the merry din
Of a loud and high defiance, hur'd!
At darkness, and sorrow, and sin.
—Owen Meredith (Lord Lytton).

Woman in the Bible

We have a side-light thrown on the status of woman in the New Testament not well understood hitherto. That noble old Jewish book, the Bible, reveals a higher station to womanhood in the ancient Israelitish days than in any other oriental land; and from the beginning of the Old Testament to the end of it there is no limitation of a woman's rights, her functions, and her position. She actually was public in the sense of honor and function; she went with unveiled face if she pleased; she partook of religious services and led them; she was a judge, she was even a leader of armies; and you will not find, either in the Old Testament or in the New, one word that limits the position of a woman till you come to the Apostle's writing about Grecian women; for only in Corinthians and in the writings of Paul to Timothy, who was the Bishop of the Greek churches in Asia Minor, do you find any limitation made. Knowing full well what the Greek public sentiment was, Paul said: "Suffer not a woman to teach in your assemblies, let your women keep silence." Why? Because, all, in that corrupt public sentiment . . . associated intelligence and immorality, and it is not strange that, prudentially and temporarily, women were restrained. But that has all gone, woman has risen, not only in intelligence, but as the universal teacher; not alone in the household, but in the schools; not alone in the common schools, but in every grade, till she has attained professorships in universities, and even presidency in women's colleges. She is the right hand of the charities of the church; she walks unobscuredly where men do walk; and she is not only permitted in the orthodox churches of New England to speak in meeting, but when they send her abroad, ordained to teach the Gospel to the heathen, there she is permitted to preach; and when they come home women may still teach in a hall, but not in a church; and dear old men there are yet so conservative that they are reading through golden spectacles their Bibles, and saying: "I suffer not a woman to preach."—H. W. Beecher (1836).

Not by Sluggards

Indolence never sent a man to the front. . . . The deep things of this world are not engineered by sluggards.—James T. Fields.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Great Men

The state which Alexander Hamilton had planned and inaugurated Abraham Lincoln completed and confirmed. It is natural to contrast these two men, who in all superficial things were most unlike—in circumstances, manners, age, temper and appearance. But in the great matter that concerned each of them most nearly they were at one. In many of their qualities they were alike. In both there was the same instinct for reality and contempt for phrases, the same clear judgment and swift decision. Their eyes saw "far and wide," and things appeared to them ever in a splendid and true proportion, rhythmical and harmonious, governed by great laws. In richness of nature they were equals, and equals also in integrity and courage. And in both there was the same rare and consummate mastery of the English tongue, begotten of great thoughts and a fiery sincerity, which not only increases a hundredfold the power of a man in his own day, but continues it as an intimate and living force among generations to whom otherwise he would have been but a remote actor or a great historical shadow.—F. S. Oliver.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science. Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	..... 3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	..... 3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	..... 3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	..... 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.
All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year, \$9.00. Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, \$2.25. One Month, 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.
Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by mail from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
In North America
Up to 16 pages, 1 cent. 2 cents
Up to 24 pages, 2 cents. 3 cents
Up to 32 pages, 3 cents. 4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX
EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amblerley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 762 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN BUREAU, 340 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York City, 21 East 40th St. Chicago, 719 Peoples Gas Bldg. Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg. San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Los Angeles, 1415 Story Bldg. Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg. London, Amblerley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including "THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL," "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL," "DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE," "LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

EDITORIALS

A League of Nations

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, gossiping in his delightful way of men and books, declares that he likes to see a writer leapfrog into his subject with a quotation from the giants of the past. Now there is no giant who might be more safely utilized for such a purpose than the great Apostle to the Gentiles, and it was the Apostle to the Gentiles who wrote, to the church in Corinth, "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." As a text for almost any discussion of today those words of Paul would be perhaps more fitting than almost any others. And indeed they have been, all unconsciously as it were, utilized by nearly every man who has attempted in any way to elucidate the ideal of a League of Nations.

It would be difficult at this time to say who exactly was the father of the idea. Its germ has lain at the root of all Christian teaching. The first person who ever dreamed of the brotherhood of man had, perhaps, a prescriptive right to be considered the godfather of it. Certainly it lay behind Lord Tennyson's famous saying, "In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world." However this may be, of all living statesmen the most entitled to be identified with it is probably Lord Grey of Falldon, and it is Lord Grey of Falldon who has opened his pamphlet on the subject, with a reference to the new day:—"If the war does not teach mankind new lessons that will so dominate the thoughts and feelings of those who survive it, and those who succeed the survivors, as to make new things possible, then the war will be the greatest catastrophe as well as the most grievous trial and suffering of which mankind has any record."

Had the Allies succeeded in overwhelming Germany in the earlier days of the war, it is quite likely that an ordinary treaty would have followed an ordinary war, and that having shored up the peace of Europe for another century, civilization would have gone to sleep again with the thankfulness that "All that was over." Fortunately for humanity this was impossible. The world has traveled further in the century since Waterloo than in many centuries before that famous battle. If the men who made the Peace of Paris had understood what they were doing, the Peace of Paris would never have been signed, and in that case the way would not have been opened for the attempt of one of the signatories to it to attempt the rôle of Napoleon all over again. It was Philip of Spain who, in the Sixteenth Century, conceived the idea of a world domination, who raised the flag of Spain on both sides of the Atlantic, and named the Pacific a Spanish lake. Fortunately for humanity there were men in his day who rebelled against his particular brand of kultur. Such men were the Elizabethan buccaners,—Drake and Hawkins, Froisher and Raleigh; and so there came those autumnal gales when the galleons of the Armada fled, before the English fly boats, round the North of Scotland, and the boundaries of the Empire upon which the sun never set began to shrink within the setting sun. Ambition, however, learns slowly. To the Hapsburg there succeeded the Bourbon. Where Philip had failed Louis hoped to succeed. And so, in the century after the Armada, French fleets and French generals were endeavoring to accomplish what Spanish fleets and Spanish generals had failed in. When Louis passed away, a disappointed and conquered man, it might have been imagined that Europe had learned its lesson, and indeed the fire of the French Revolution seemed to prove that it had. But out of that fire was hatched another phoenix, and Napoleon, the Corsican, set out to follow in the footsteps of Philip and Louis le Grand. Everybody knows what happened. Just a century after Louis had signed the treaty which crushed his hopes Napoleon was surrendering his sword to the British captain of the Bellerophon, and, with the ink wet on the Treaty of Paris, Europe was entering on another century which was to prove that Talleyrand's caustic utterance about the Bourbons was not confined to the Bourbons, but that the failure to learn from experience, which had been illustrated by the house of Hapsburg, by the house of Bourbon, and by the soldier of fortune out of Corsica, was to be repeated by the house of Hohenzollern. A century has passed since Waterloo, and the world is approaching the signing of another treaty which is to make the era as complete as that stamped by the defeat of the Armada, by the Battle of Blenheim, and by the Battle of Waterloo. For to all these has now been added the first Battle of the Marne, and with the defeat of the Hohenzollern old things are passing away, and all things are becoming new.

So, because of all this, Lord Grey takes up his pen, and pleads in the proposals, printed, in the issue of this paper for Tuesday, for an immediate beginning, in the ranks of the Allies themselves, of that League of Nations, which he has long supported as an ideal, and which he would now see realized as a practical fact. Lord Grey, it need not be said, did not sit in the Foreign Office, in London, during one of the most tremendous decades in the history of the world, without realizing the difficulties of the gospel he preaches. But the Great War has made one tremendous political change in the world, a change the ultimate possibilities of which it is impossible as yet to gauge. It has bridged the Atlantic Ocean with a bridge of transports, destined to be exchanged after the war for a more permanent bridge. When Armageddon dawned the United States was adhering to its traditional policy of non-interference in world politics. As months went by, however, it began to be apparent to everybody that the shrinkage of the world was making this impossible. The United States might possess a territorial empire, if the world may be forgiven a republic, which comprised all its needs and all its desires. But without that empire of matter lay the great battlefield of morality, and when the Lusitania was sunk, when every bulwark of civilization was attacked, the United States discovered, in a night as it were, the impossibility of neutrality in a struggle for Principle, and was compelled to attach a meaning undreamed of by Washington to the famous words of the Founder of Christianity, "He that is not with me is against me." It was then that Mr. Wilson made his great decision, and that the United States stepped out into the open to take its place with the Allies as a champion of Principle.

Thus, in a way Lord Grey had perhaps not looked

for earlier in the war, the whole ideal of a League of Nations assumed a new form, and in the alliance of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race there arose the possibility of founding such a League, on a sure basis, defended by a power which any future disturber of the peace would think twice before attacking. What the British Empire could scarcely have faced alone, what the United States could hardly have accomplished singlehanded, united Anglo-Saxondom might easily perform, and so the League of Nations passed out of the shadow of academic idealism and became, in a moment, an ideal which all really thinking people of the English speaking race were prepared to join in making practical.

Before the League of Nations becomes an accomplished fact the tide will have ebbed and flowed many times on the Atlantic and European coasts. But in any discussion of the subject which is to bear fruit, the metaphysical side of the question will have to be considered. Men will be compelled to see that the antagonisms of nations are rooted in the antagonisms of individuals, and that war is not the outcome of capitalism or earth-hunger, though these things may be its final excuse, but that it is inherent in the passions of the individual human mind. Therefore the way in which old things must pass away, and all things become new, is in the way foreshadowed in the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount, the way which, by obliterating the carnal mind and revealing the mind of Christ makes, indeed, all things new.

Press the Fighting

SPEAKING for the United States only, millions of people have, during the last few days, been occupied in wondering how President Wilson would reply to Prince Maximilian's bid for an armistice and a peace parley; for some hours, or maybe days, to come, millions of people will be occupied in wondering how Prince Maximilian will answer President Wilson's questions. These millions will in the meantime be engaged in speculating also as to the probability of Austria breaking away from an alliance that long ago became embarrassing to its rulers and detestable to its people. Probably to say that 50,000,000 Americans in America are today entertaining the thought that peace is in sight would be putting the matter conservatively. All of this is folly, and folly of a very dangerous character.

No such curiosity and speculation are indulged in by Americans at the front. They are leaving the business of diplomacy to the government at Washington, and pressing the fight. They see no way, and hope for no way, out of war than by the establishment of peace through force. They know the enemy they have to deal with, and they are entertaining no illusions about that enemy's methods and aims. Reflecting the view of the soldiers at the front, while the President was studying the Maximilian proposal, the United States Ordnance Department was asking the House Committee on Appropriations for another billion dollars to be expended upon the immediate manufacture of big guns; and while millions of people were conjecturing whether Germany's latest advances would not eventually lead to peace, those who have the financing of the war in hand were increasing the estimates for artillery equipment from over two and a half to nearly four billion dollars.

Every war activity of the government is at this moment being speeded up; the entire western front is ablaze; the resources of all the allied nations are being drawn upon heavily, fresh divisions of allied troops are being rushed to the fighting lines, all in response to Germany's demand for peace, on what she regards as a satisfactory basis. Instead of resting on their guns, silencing their batteries, pausing to hear from Washington or Berlin, the armies of the Allies and of the United States are pounding the German lines night and day, driving them back, occupying additional towns and cities, and capturing prisoners by the tens of thousands.

This is the quickest and surest way of ending the war; the quickest and surest way of winning a satisfactory and permanent peace, and it is a method that cannot be carried on successfully if the people of the United States, to whom the fighters are looking for support, constant, never failing support, fall into the way of indulging in daydreams to the neglect of their supreme duty.

The armies in the field, under competent command, are performing their part of the task. The President of the United States has proved himself to be capable of dealing with German diplomats. He is attending to his part of the task. The United States Government at the present time is permitting no war activity to pause. It is doing its part well. Only the ordinary citizen lags. In the fourth Liberty Loan drive, taking him at the average, he has done less than one-third of his duty. If the general, the captain, the corporal, or the private at the front, taking each at an average, were doing less than one-third of his duty, the war for democracy would be lost. If the President were doing less than one-third of his duty, and this could be proved, he would deserve impeachment and conviction of a high crime against the republic.

Now is the time to wage the war with all the vigor

the nation can command, and now is the time when nearly every man, woman and child can perform a full part toward winning the war. Let the soldiers do the fighting; let the President do the writing; both will be helped to attain the great object in view if the public will only do the bond buying, do it to the limit, and do it quickly.

Prohibition and the Vineyards

WHATEVER of public sentiment and sympathy may have entered into the long campaign for national prohibition in the United States, in behalf of any class concerned directly or indirectly in the liquor traffic, has gone out to the grape growers. The question of dealing justly with the owners of vineyards has constituted a delicate and serious problem. Producers of corn, barley and rye were never dependent upon the distilleries or the breweries as consumers. The hop fields, it was known, could easily be planted in other and equally profitable crops. In certain of the states, however, the cultivation of wine grapes has for years been a profitable industry. Wine is, perhaps, the least harmful of the three principal liquors. The wine growers, those of California especially, have been asking in the past, "Why ruin us because you want simply to destroy the traffic in beer and whisky? You can do this without hurting us." But, in the last analysis,

wine is an intoxicant, and no exception in its favor could be made if the country were to have true prohibition.

Carefully inculcated into popular belief, and carefully nourished, has been the falsity that national prohibition of wine making would destroy the grape-growing industry. Propaganda along this line has been carried on assiduously by the distilling and brewing interests with the purpose of, first, arousing opposition to prohibition among the grape growers, and also with the end in view of prejudicing a large element of the population which, while in favor of temperance and not unfriendly to local option and regulation, might be led to the conviction that the leaders and supporters of absolute prohibition were unreasonable and even fanatical in their demands.

Pointing out how brazenly and banefully this falsity about the threatened destruction of a great California interest has been employed, Franklin Hichborn, publicity director of the California Anti-Saloon League, said recently to a representative of this newspaper:

For years in this State any attack upon the dive or saloon has been met with the charge that the saloon opponents were attempting to ruin the vineyards, not only the wine-grape vineyards, but the raisin and table-grape vineyards. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in California by the whisky, lowery and saloon interests in misleading the public into believing that prohibition would spell ruin for the State's grape-growing industry. In this they have been assisted by the State Board of Viticultural Commissioners, which is made up largely of men who are directly or indirectly in the liquor traffic.

Such misrepresentation of the facts has long kept California out of the "bone dry" prohibition column. It is a strange circumstance, but true, that those ignorant of the facts in and out of California have been more inclined to believe the false assertions made than those actually engaged in grape culture. Take, for example, Fresno county, which claims to be the State's chief grape-growing district, and which last year produced a very large proportion of the wine manufactured in California: this county has declared unequivocally for absolute prohibition, and is sending to Sacramento a legislative delegation which, next winter, will vote for ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution. In Santa Clara and San Joaquin counties, also, where the federal amendment was the issue in the last election, the wets were decisively beaten. Six other counties of the State, listed by the Board of Viticulture as certain to be injured by suppression of the wine trade, gave majorities in favor of absolute prohibition.

The people most familiar with grape culture in California are fully aware that the State will not, and cannot, suffer, as a consequence of the suppression of the wine trade. A parcel of land in California formerly given over to vines has been planted in these proportions: Two hundred acres in corn, one hundred acres in tomatoes, forty acres in sweet potatoes, and forty acres in alfalfa. This is a sample of what can be done by those who go out of grape-growing altogether; but there is always to be considered a great and increasing demand for raisin and table grapes, neither of which will be affected in the least, except to be benefited, by prohibition. People who have been drinking wine and who shall have ceased to drink it will be better able, as a consequence of enforced abstention from the beverage, to purchase small luxuries for the table.

On all sides the props are being knocked from under the arguments raised by the liquor interests against a reform that is bound to make for a more sober, a cleaner, and altogether a better, nation.

The Hansom Cab

IT is a peculiar circumstance connected with the hansom cab, or London gondola, which has enjoyed a temporary revival in popularity because of the shortage of taxis, that it is hardly the same vehicle as designed by its inventor. The alert, cheery Jehu, too, whose "Keb, sir! 'ansom, sir," has once more been heard in the streets of the British capital, was not exactly the "creation" of Mr. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, architect and builder. Mr. Hansom, in fact, judging from the first designs of his "patent safety cab," entirely omitted that precarious throne, at the back of the hansom, from which several generations of Cockney cab philosophers have commandingly surveyed and passed judgment upon the human stream below them. What the first cabman thought of and remarked about the element of safety claimed in the patent, as he climbed into the slender seat above the trapdoor of the roof, somewhere in the thirties of last century, unfortunately has not been recorded. It is probable that at first the driver sat somewhere in front of the "fare," with the result that there would be almost an entire absence of that gentle swaying, rocking motion common to both the gondola of the lagoons and that of the streets. There was, in fact, little besides the suspended axle and the particular kind of wheel to identify it with the modern perfected cab. It is, therefore, not at all astonishing that Mr. Hansom should have failed to make his cab "catch on." Certain it is that the financial interests which took over the patent were unable to pay the £10,000 which represented the price put upon the invention by the patentor and the measure of his faith in his creation.

For something like eighty years the hansom cab played a dominant part in the street life of London, and succumbed only to its more modern rival of pistons and petrol. It went the round of the world, reaching even the antipodes, but always strangely discriminative as to its habitats. In certain cities it never seemed to make a home, and it refused to take whole-heartedly to provincial life. It became popular in Australia, but in the United States it was a rarity outside of New York. Yet it was the first cab to emphasize the importance of smartness. It insisted upon smart rubber wheels, smart horses, smart this, that and the other, and above all a smart driver.

The hansom cab was something more than an institution of a great city. At its best it stood for and was tacitly recognized as typical of London up-to-datedness. Old as it was, as an institution, it invariably suggested the new, indeed the "very latest." It was exactly in keeping with a London that wanted to get a thing done at once, or to reach its goal without a moment's delay. A whistle, a raising of the hand, an answering motion of the whip, and the hansom had driven up to the curb, the driver had noted the instructions, and the cab was half-way down the street almost before the "fare" could say the proverbial Jack Robinson.

Literature early appropriated the hansom for its melodramatic incidents and mysteries, and because of the spiciness of witty trapdoor colloquies. It played the same part in comedy that the telephone does in the

modern film play. The hero, who must act upon the instant, would spring into the hansom just as the hero today on the screen picks up a telephone instrument and so provides for sudden developments of the plot. The stage, too, found in the hansom driver a deus ex machina for the plot, and through him provided some of the choicest low comedy the stage has known.

Little wonder, then, that, when the taxi appeared upon the scene and challenged the established order of things, London felt as though it had been struck a blow. For it woke to find that the hansom cab was really behind the times, and failed to typify a great city transformed by war. The hansom began to wane in popularity, and the taxi finally pushed it off the public stands. Today the phlegmatic taxi driver rests in the shelter where his clever predecessor used to be. He cooks his meals and argues the political situation or discusses the news where once the plethoric gentleman with the buttonhole, the sporting coat, and the light tan gloves, was wont to air his opinions. He has, of course, a smartness of sorts. He whitens his wheels, and keeps his rig trim. But he has, strangely enough, failed to develop either the hansom cabman's philosophy or his humor.

Notes and Comments

IT is only a little while since we had to draw attention to the capacity of The Spectator, of Portland, Oregon, for imagining that articles written in this office had been written in its own. Since writing we have been sent another copy of The Spectator, this time for the 21st of September, in which an entire article out of our issue of the 6th of September is appropriated without acknowledgment. If we might suggest to The Spectator that embedding an article from a contemporary in an article of your own, does not exactly make it your own, we shall not have wasted this effort.

Now that the former German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, has been made Foreign Minister, he may have an opportunity to take in hand such indiscreet newspapers as the Kreuz Zeitung, which flatly contradicted his assertion that Germany had never trained the black forces of Africa for conquest. The Kreuz Zeitung, on the contrary, declared that "in the military training of colored troops, Germany will stand at the head of all nations." The peculiar irrelevancy recalls the Irishman who declared that the one thing he wanted to see was the Continent fighting against England. "But sure!" said he, in a sudden burst of enthusiasm, "all the lot combined couldn't lick our fleet!"

DR. WALTER VAN FLEET, to whom the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has given a medal of honor, has seldom been found on the front pages of the newspapers, yet he has done much for horticultural betterment. Thousands of people in the United States and elsewhere know and love such roses as Silver Moon, American Pillar and Clara Barton. It is Dr. van Fleet who gave them to the world. Rose improvement, however, has occupied only a part of this versatile gentleman's time. Gladioli, cannas, sweet corn, strawberries, and even tomatoes have felt the touch of his gentle skill. Now he is making better nuts to feed the nations. What wonder the world has worn a path to his door! Flowers are sign posts that mark the way.

IN THE christening of vessels launched hereafter from the shipyards in Portland, Oregon, loganberry juice is to be substituted for champagne. It would be far better to abandon the silly custom of breaking bottles containing anything, or devoid of contents, across the bows of vessels about to be shot from the ways; yet if sensible people must go about a change in this direction gradually, perhaps a bottle of loganberry juice may as well be used as any other commodity. But the proceeding, in any event, will involve wastage at a time when everybody is being asked, appealed to, argued with, cautioned, and warned, to save.

IF THERE is any difference at all, so far as the time of year is concerned, daylight is more valuable in the winter than in the summer, because the supply of it is less. This is only one of innumerable arguments that might be raised in favor of continuing the existing daylight saving scheme all the year round. Another argument in favor of it is that its continuance will prevent the United States Fuel Commission from claiming that its abandonment for the winter kept the mine workers from producing an ample supply of coal during the summer and fall.

COMPELLING the Germans to rebuild the cities and villages which they have devastated would simply be to make the punishment fit the crime. They have been cutting out enough work of this kind to keep them a long time occupied. But then, they will not have to stop for any extra holidays in which to celebrate their victories.

THE man or woman who goes about ordinary business in a modern American city of the period will sympathize with the individual who, after an experience with what in New York are called rapid-transit facilities, made memorandum of the fact that he had walked:

Two hundred steps to stairs.
Seventeen steps upstairs.
Thirty-eight steps to stairs.
Five steps downstairs.
Two hundred and fifty steps to shuttle train.
Three hundred steps to stairs.
Nineteen steps downstairs.
Seventy steps to stairs.
Nineteen steps upstairs.
Sixteen steps to stairs.
Twenty-three steps upstairs.

We shall, however, go on congratulating ourselves that we are not, as were our grandparents, compelled to put up with inadequate means of locomotion!

WITH farmers already bidding for members of the woman's land army next summer, it is evident that the old order is changing with a rapidity possible only under the lash of necessity. It was with doleful prophecies that women were hired this season, but these prophecies have not been fulfilled. Not only have the women done their work efficiently and intelligently, but their diligence and enthusiasm have acted as a spur to their fellow employees of the other sex, which was an unexpected gain.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALES MANAGER for an old established Chicago manufacturer of Shoe Polish, etc. Record must be an open book and must have had experience in handling salesmen. Must be able to earn from \$3000 to \$5000 per year. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address M. S. Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN WANTED

For wholesale woollens and trimmings, good sized boy. No heavy work. Address S 92, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Manager for retail meat and provision market in Northern New York town. Address T 38, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION WANTED by a lady who is alone a great deal; a young woman of cheerful, happy disposition. Address with references for particulars Z 17, Monitor Office, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, capable of opening set of books, double and single entry, statements, trial balance, must be experienced. MADAME SIM-COX, 635 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Protestant woman to clean apartment Tuesdays and Fridays. V 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Protestant woman as cook in apartment. W 41, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Maid for general housework in small family. Address F 44, Monitor Office, Boston.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Furnished colonial home, 10 rms; modern conveniences. In one of Boston's best suburbs. Ad. F 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDS

Central Square Hardware Co.

669 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
On the right side of the street.

Groceries and Provisions

CHARLES H. FOSGATE
1853 Massachusetts Ave., North Cambridge
Telephone 670

LEWANDOS

CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS

1274 Massachusetts Avenue, Phone Camb. 942

COLBURN—JEWELER

Watch and Clock Repairing
343 Mass. Ave., Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 6342

NEW YORK CITY



**HOISTING
LIFT VAN
ON BOARD
STEAMER**

**New
Fireproof
Storage**

For Household
Furniture
Clean, Separate
Locked Rooms

WAREHOUSE
244, 246, 248 West 45th St.
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL
OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
15 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—To rent or buy furniture on installment plan for 7 rooms or to sublet furnished apartment; references. Address D 42, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ROOMS, good for business woman; light housekeeping conveniences. Brooklyn Hill section. Telephone business hours Main 4060.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GROSS BROS.

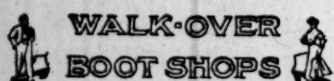
CLEANERS, DYERS,
LAUNDERERS

We will take care of all your cleaning—from dry cleaning the finest fabrics and laundering your collars to doing up the family wash.

**OUR CARPET CLEANING
DEPARTMENT**

deserves a trial order from you. The kind of service you want at the right price. CALL MAIN 5088

86-92 South Tenth Street



Minneapolis, St. Paul,
27 Nicollet Ave. 380 Robert St.

Keeping Apace with Bootdom's
Smartest

KITZMAN BOOT SHOP
721 NICOLLET

FENNER
MILLINERY

51 So. Eighth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

HARTMAN'S MILLINERY

HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
AT REASONABLE PRICES

90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

HOEFT & McMILLAN have suitable places open for a few finishers and helpers. 724 Second Avenue S.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS made to your measure at most reasonable prices; \$25 up; big selection of all-wool materials; buying direct of the mills enables me to offer very good values; satisfaction always guaranteed and given. TAILOR LES. be advised; 26 East Seventh, St. Paul, Minn.

**THEETS & GRANT
SIGNS**
245 W. 4TH ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

OGDEN, UTAH

BROWN-CARLSON-TRESEDER
Clothing and Furnishings. Ogden, Utah

PAINE & HURST
Where the Women Trade.
There must be a reason.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE—Care of property for non-residents a specialty. E. W. CANADY 2427 Hudson, Ogden, Utah.

SHOES
Good Shoes for the Whole Family.
H. W. JONES CO., 2461 Wash. Ave.

Modern Zaccheuses

What THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR does for one reader, and what its world-wide fashion news and advertising service does for his business, is admirably set forth in a letter from a dealer in a small town in western Australia, printed below:

"In your letter you say you are especially interested to know just how the MONITOR has been brought to my attention sufficiently to warrant placing an advertisement in its columns. First, I attribute our success in business solely to Christian Science and to the valuable assistance of the MONITOR. I find the Fashion Page particularly helpful as a guide to buying, and it keeps me abreast of the times to this extent: representatives of manufacturing firms visit Kalgoorlie and they often exclaim, "Why! you have already got what we are only now showing." This proves that when guided by the MONITOR'S articles and hints as to what to buy, our goods are a season ahead. This is of inestimable value to us. Naturally, I feel extremely grateful to the MONITOR for its advanced ideas.

"I also know that when giving to another one of our missionaries, the MONITOR, the Christ-truth is behind it. . . .

"I wish to conclude with keen appreciation of the work of the editor and staff of the MONITOR for their faithful labors. I find each page permeated with truth, making each item of interest more forceful in its particular vein, proving that every subject must receive a most searching examination as to its project before being sent to the press, which naturally entails a great deal of thought and devotion to give out the direct message of God to the sincere seekers of Truth."

Zaccheus, too small of stature to see the Master as he was passing by, climbed a sycamore tree to behold him more clearly, and Jesus rewarded his spiritual enterprise by calling him to come down and be the host of himself and the blessings of the Christ-truth he presented (Luke 19).

The enterprising small communities of the modern world are many of them the Zaccheuses of this time, rising above the claims of limitation to discern the Christ-truth and obtain its untold opportunities and blessings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

TORONTO, CANADA



CANADA'S FAMOUS STORE
WALK-OVER Boot Shop
290 Yonge Street, TORONTO
SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
HANAN SHOES
Sole Agents
Authoritative in style
Special measuring charts for mail orders.
39 Yonge Street, Toronto

P. BELLINGER LIMITED
EXCLUSIVE CLOTHES FOR MEN
22 KING ST. W. - 105 YONGE ST.
NORRIS-PATTERSON LIMITED
ADVERTISING AGENCY
TORONTO

GIBSON ELECTRICS
Limited
GAS AND ELECTRIC GARAGE SERVICE
Distributors of Electric Coaches and High Six Gasoline Cars
19-21 Bloor St. East, Toronto

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855. Total Assets \$84,000,000
Your Savings Account and Banking Business Invited

IRISH & MAULSON, Limited
Insurance Brokers
TORONTO NEW YORK MONTREAL
DURANCE BROS.
INSURANCE
75 Queen St., W. Tel. M-2272

Howard Park Tailoring Co.
CLEANING AND PRESSING
288 Rosedale Ave. Junction 7222
MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
1711 Royal Bank Bldg. Tel. Adel. 278.
Public Stenography, Multiplying, Printing

MRS. ALLAN SMITH
MILLINERY IMPORTER
644 1/2 Yonge Street - TORONTO

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Woolnough Corsets
Ready to Wear and To Order
Style and Fit Specialists
STORE, 396 Yonge Open Evenings
Murray-Kay, Limited
TWO STORES
MURRAY STORE, 37-31 King St. W. for Men's and Women's Ready to Wear, Linens, Dress Materials, etc.
KAY STORE, 39-38 King St. W. for Carpets and Furnishings of All Kinds.
MILLINERY
MISS F. B. DODGE
157 Rosedale Ave. Parkdale 820

O. B. ALLAN
"The House of Diamonds"
Specialists in Men's and Women's Wrist Watches
Every popular design. With or without jewels. Reasonably priced. Guaranteed.
488-486 GRANVILLE STREET, Corner FENDER

Cunningham Hardware Co.
1012-16 GRANVILLE STREET
HIGH GRADE HARDWARE
Fair Prices—Good Service
Phone Sey. 7800 and 7802

BARR & ANDERSON Ltd
Plumbing—Heating
1060 Homer Street
Phone Sey. 6180

CLUBB & STEWART, Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Fine
Clothing and Furnishings
515 Hastings Street, West VANCOUVER

Permanent Dye Works, Ltd.
H. L. JAMES, Manager
MODERN PROCESSES FOR THE CLEANING AND DYEING OF DELICATE FABRICS.
1641 Fourth Avenue, W. Phone Bay, 1069

S. T. WALLACE
GROCERIES
118 Hastings Street, W. Phone Sey. 1289 & 784

ALLAN & RICKARDS
INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
416 Winch Building VANCOUVER
The City With a Future.

Macdonald, Marpole Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 Main Street Phone Sey. 210

CANADIAN WAR BONDS
BUDICK BROS. & BRETT LTD.
Stock and Bond Brokers
Phone Sey. 7483

CAMERA AND ARTS LTD.
R. P. DUNNE, Mgr.
Let us do your Developing and Printing
510 Granville Street

Rooming Houses and Real Estate
MRS. A. R. CLARKE
421 Fender Street W. VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG

Grain Commission Merchants
To the Grain Growers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Ship your grain to the commission firm of
McBEAN BROS.
Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Quinton Dye Works, Ltd.
THE CLEANERS
Jasie and Daly Streets. Phone F. R. 2080 & 2800
H. E. WELDON & COMPANY
GROCERIES
283 Portage Ave. and 288 Edmonton St.
Phone Main 181, 182 and 4831

W. J. SUTHERLAND
GROCER
Corner Grosvenor and Stafford Streets
Phone Fort. 1809-1810-1811

STEPHENSON COMPANY
POPULAR PRICED TAILORS
216 McDermott Avenue
WINNIPEG PRINTING & ENGRAVING
Phone G. 3838 CO. 211 Rupert Street

DENVER, COL.

JOY'S BUTTER SHOP
Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese
THAT ARE JOY'S
Direct from producer to consumer. We churn all our butter fresh every day from the best separator cream.
"WATCH US MAKE IT."
REAL BUTTERMILK 150 PER GALLON
—And Joy Service.
R. E. JOY, Prop., 1505 Lawrence St.

HOFF-SCHROEDER
CAFETERIA
Denver's Largest and Finest
1545 WELTON STREET. TEL. MAIN 7402

THE WINDSOR FARM DAIRY
"HONEST MILK FROM CLEAN COWS"
1855 Blake St., DENVER Tel. Main 5128

SHOE REPAIRING
Eastern Shoe Repair Factory
"YELLOW FRONT"
M. J. LAWLER, Proprietor
Work Called For and Delivered
Without Extra Charge.
Phone Main 8483. 1535 Champa Street

FASHION BOOT SHOP
WOMEN'S
NEW FALL SHOES
933 16th. Upstairs Opposite Josline.

O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.
QUALITY JEWELRY
Mfg. Jewels, Accurate Watch Repairing
527 15th St., cor. Champa, DENVER
Phone M. 6440

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.
ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality Service"
Denver, Colorado
High Class Photography
Miss Louise S. Wise, Sec'y
Phone Main 4040 1010 Sixteenth St., DENVER

HENRY MILLER & CO., DENVER
Cement Ash Pits Delivered and Set Up
3209 Columbine St. Tel. Main 1062.

STOVE AND FURNACE REPAIR CO.
1831-33 Lawrence St. Phone Main 725.

DENVER, COL.



Betty Wales Dresses
Designed and made in New York: Known all Over.
Identified by the Ploshkin label.
Choice Materials. Skilled Workmanship.
Dainty Detail of Finish.

Sizes for Girls and Young Women; and for Many Matrons, too.

The Denver Dry Goods Co.
DENVER, COLORADO
Exclusive Betty Wales Agency

Hedgecock and Jones
The Specialty Store of the West
LINENS - LACES - NOVELTIES
719-157 ST DENVER

A. T. Lewis & Son
Dry Goods Co.
DENVER
A store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

THE JOSLIN
DRY GOODS CO.
Believes in Honest Merchandising—Honest Advertising
Your Money will always meet its Equal at the Store Accommodating IN DENVER, COLORADO

COOLEY
1526 1/2 Champa Street
Denver, Colorado
High Class Photography
Miss Louise S. Wise, Sec'y

R. C. FORD HAT CO.
HATS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Masonic Temple Bldg., 1634 W. 10th St., Denver

W. H. NOEL
Men's Furnishings Goods
831 Fifteenth Street, Denver

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Warm Underwear for these fall days (the Cooper Kind). Union Suits \$2.25 and up. Separable Shirts and Drawers, 65c and up.

The Cameron-Schooley Co.
MEN'S FURNISHERS
3 E. Washington Street.

ARTISTIC DANCING
PIERROT STUDIO
of DANCING
Illustrated Catalog Upon Request.
Mlle. THEO HEWES, Principal.
317 Merchants Bank Bldg., INDIANAPOLIS

CIRCLE FLOWER STORE
An Indoor Garden
45 MONUMENT PLACE
INDIANAPOLIS

HARRY IOR
FINE SHOES AND HOSIERY
Highest Quality—Groceries—Lowest Prices
Expert Shoe Repairing
2003 Clifton St. Phone North 7047

ANNA M. REYNOLD'S
HAT SHOP
For Particular Women
434 MASS. AVE., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Say It with Hensley's Flowers
Clarence R. Green, Prop. and Mgr.
5 East Ohio St. Main 3712, New M-1-402

Mellet Printing Co.
PARTICULAR PRINTERS
Century Building
Main 4776 Auto 23-241

Consolidated Printing Co.
Printers That Satisfy
400 Wabash Bldg.
Both Phones

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN
Super Service—Master Cleaners
80th and Central Ave.—North 8300—Auto 42799

GUARANTEE LIGHT CO., Inc.
Electrical Contractors—Lighting Fixtures and Heating Appliances
221 N. ILLINOIS ST., INDIANAPOLIS

THE LITTLE SHOP
K. F. JOHNSTON CO. 84th and Illinois St.
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Furnishings. North 4701

HAMMOND, IND.
POST GROCERY CO.
52 WILLIAMS STREET
QUALITY GROCERIES

ADDISON C. BERRY & CO.
ARCHITECTS
Churches and Residences a Specialty
204 East Building Telephone 1678

G. STEWART
MILLINERY
636 1/2 S. Hohman St. HAMMOND
D. W. BLACKBURN
INSURANCE
475 So. Hohman Street Phone 738

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

DES MOINES, IA.

HOOD'S
Four Reliable West End Groceries
Where Food Qualities Are Distinct and Prices
Are Reasonable and Economical
THE GREENWOOD HOOD GRO. CO.
48 and Grand Ave. 5021 University Ave.
D. 850
HOOD GRO. CO. J. E. HOOD
304 42 St. 2400 Univ. Ave.
D. 400
Our Aim is to Please You
U. S. Food Administration License No. G. 27072

The Fulton Market
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE
418 SIXTH AVENUE
4 Phones, Walnut 2005. Prompt Delivery.

Barnes Cafeteria Company
610 Locust Street
DES MOINES, IOWA
Phone Market 1207

S. JOSEPH & SONS
Jewelers
400-402 Walnut Street
ALPHA FLORAL CO.
J. S. WILSON, Jr., Prop.
Corner Seventh and Walnut
DES MOINES, IOWA
"Say it with Flowers"

Exclusive Millinery
"The Authentic Style Shop of Des Moines"
JAQUESS-CARRIER
Sole Agents for KNOX HATS
411 "SHOPS" 411

Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.
5% Debiture Bonds and Farm Mortgages
for sale.
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits
Send for circulars.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
World's Famous Clothes
GOLDMAN-COBACKER CO.
409-411 Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa
Mrs. Carolyn Putnam Crawford
SCHOOL OF DANCING
303 Shafer Bldg., DES MOINES, IA.
FALL TERM BEGINS OCT. 14TH.
Four Assistant.

G. L. HOSTETTER—Photographer
300 E. F. BUILDING
PRINTING—DESIGNING—ENGRAVING
Copper-plate and steel die embossing.
THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.

FT. DODGE, IA.
SHORT ORDERS
W. H. DESSINGER & SON
ROYAL CAFE
Open All Night
523 Central Avenue

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
in estimating space, seven cents words to the line.

FLINT, MICH.

H. H. STEWART
Society Brand
Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
FLINT, MICHIGAN

WRIGHT'S TIRE SHOP
UNITED STATES TIRES
ACCESSORIES AND TIRE REPAIRING
510-512 N. Saginaw Street, FLINT, MICH.
Bell Phone 5715

BALDWIN'S
MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORE
is now open for business at their new location
525 So. Saginaw St., FLINT, MICH.

CLARK IRISH HARP
ON SALE AND DISPLAY
VOCAL STUDIO
ANNA LOUISE GILLIES 714 Clifford Street
Phone 40

SAGINAW, MICH.
Fall Hats, Suits and
Dresses
W. C. WIECHMANN
RICHTER—Gowns
916 S. GRANGER ST.
American State Bank
4 per cent interest paid on Savings
and Certificates
RESOURCES OVER \$2,300,000.00

FRANK W. PERRY
HIGH GRADE GROCERIES
254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.
DENECKE'S
EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS IN CEDAR
RAPIDS FOR BETTY WALES AND CO-ED.
DRESSES.
Popular Prices.
Dencker's
117-121 South Second Street,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Hallett's
JEWELRY
208 2ND AVE., PALACE THEATER BLDG.
EMERY'S
Fruits, Vegetables and
Food Specialties.
211 Second Avenue Phone 1250

CROZER
FLORIST
JAS. A. SNYDER, 208 2nd Avenue
STEPANEK & VONDRACEK
HARDWARE, STOVES, SPORTING GOODS
Photographs, Washing Machines, Etc.

LA CAMILLE CORSET SHOP
Room 404, C. S. B. Bldg. Phone 1007
LUDY & TAYLOR CO.
RELIABLE JEWELRY. 215 So. 2nd St.

JACKSON, MICH.

Jacobson's
Ladies and Men's
Outer Garments
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

Peoples National Bank
CHARTERED 1905
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all
modern equipment.
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Centrally Located

**FOR CUT FLOWERS AND
FLORAL DESIGNS**
CLARA BROWN & CO.
238 MAIN STREET, WEST
Telephone Bell 777—Citizens 658

STRAUB & SCOTT
Distinctive Millinery
115 N. JACKSON STREET

MYRON STILWELL
Groceries
400 SOUTH MECHANIC ST. Both Phones 880
We Pride Ourselves on Prompt Delivery

R. L. (Ike) KANTLEHNER
The Biggest Little Jewelry
Store in Jackson
915 East Main Bell phone 983

J. W. MOORE
Cleaning and Pressing
127 N. Cortland
Phones 407

J. J. AUSTIN
Dealer in
FINE BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
1139 East Main Street
Give Him a Trial and Save Money

ARTHUR PICKLES
PLUMBING
Corner Francis and Washington

EDWARD A. BANCER
Insurance
508 CARTER BUILDING

CHAS. E. RIGGS
180 W. Cortland St.
ODORLESS DRY CLEANER
ROGERS LIGHTING SHOP
JACKSON, MICH.
209 FRANCIS STREET

BILLINGS, MONT.
DRY CLEANING
117 North 20th Street, BILLINGS, MONTANA

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!
is an exclamation many times uttered by our
display of these goods in the BRIGHT BAR-
GAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the mops
and all "O-Cedar" goods.
J. R. JONES SONS & CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ROBERTSON
Furs and Fur Remodeling
301 South Burdick Street
Bell Shoe Store
FOOT FITTERS
L. ISENBERG 124 E. Main Street

VERNON R. McFEE
MEN'S WEAR
ELECTRIC DRY CLEANING
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
"THE PARIS"
For First-Class Cleaning
223 W. Main Street. Phone 157.

GOSS
FURNITURE
New Davenport—New Lamp
GILMORE BROS.
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade
merchandise.
Test them with trial order.

GILMORE BROS.
Exclusive Millinery
Second Floor
LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE
189 So. Burdick Street
Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices.

BLOSSOM
Fine Millinery
503 S. BURDICK ST.

JEWELRY
DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE
N. C. TALL CO., 118 W. Main St.
Building, Shell
and Ivory
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,
Bicycle Supplies.
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.
Furniture, Lamps and Novelties
E. L. YAPLE
4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING
101 E. Main, 118 So. Burdick—W. W. BRIGGS

SEIFERT STUDIO
Commercial and Portrait Photography
808 Bank Bldg. Phone 2503. Kalamazoo, Mich.

CUTHBERT BATTERY SHOP
215 N. ROSE STREET

BRYANT'S BAKERY—Own pies, rolls, bread,
cookies, home-made cakes. Always have the real
"house-made flavor." Telephone 4000. 304 W.
Main.

S. O. BENNETT. SPOT CASH GROCER.
We sell Knox Sparkling Gelatine
220 N. Burdick Street.

HIDDLE'S MEAT SHOP
Knox Sparkling Gelatine always on hand. 814
So. West St. Phone 4862.

DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and
Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Tele-
phone 529

JEANETTE ROSENBERG—Imported and
domestic stationery; wedding announcements;
price satisfactory. 304 W. Lowell St.

A. O. KERSTEN, upholstering and refinishing;
old furniture rebuilt. 151-53 E. Water St.,
Kalamazoo, Mich. Phone 2035.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Shoes and Hosiery
G. R. Kinney Company
511 NORTH BURDICK STREET

BATTLE CREEK
The Gift Shop
6 Arcade
Battle Creek, Michigan

NOVELTIES
FINE STATIONERY.
R. J. Bolsterlo
REFINED MILLINERY
Second Floor—40-42 West Main St.

McCoy JEWELRY CO.
Battle Creek's Popular Priced
Jewelers and Opticians
Ward Building
39 North Jefferson, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The "BUTCHER SHOP"
30 W. Main Street
A Military Store With a Conscience
Soldiers' Accessories, from Hat to Puttee
HATTERS FURNISHERS TAILORS

B. W. KRIBS
Florist
41 NORTH JEFFERSON AVENUE—Both Phones

GRAND RAPIDS
The Most Distinctive Styles in
TAIL SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, BLOUSES
MILLINERY
Will Be Found at
Stern's
116 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENGRAVED STATIONERY
Invitations Announcements
EDIPHONES
Everything for the Office
THE TISCH-HINE CO.
Pearl Street, near the Bridge,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Herkner's
WESTERN MICHIGAN
LEADING JEWELERS
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

HOUSEMAN & JONES
FINE CUSTOM TAILORING
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES
KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE
FRAMING AND ART GOODS
The CAMERA SHOP, Inc.
16 Monroe Avenue, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WYOMING PARK
REAL ESTATE
S. H. WILSON & CO.
Mrs. Diamond's School of Dressmaking
and Custom Shop
Oakes and Division Avenues Phone 1538

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Friedman-Spring
DRY GOODS COMPANY
ANNOUNCES
The October Sale of Coats for Women
and Misses
The October Sale of Silks and
Dress Goods
Both events to be in force the entire month of
October, offering decidedly unusual
values every day.

Herpolsheimer Co.
SERVICE is spelled
S with a capital "S"
in this store.
A business conducted on the
principles of mutual advantage.

POWERS-BUTLER CO.
PLUMBING SPECIALISTS
Let us attend to your plumbing wants.
"Service First, That Lasts."
22 Fulton St. W. Phone 1280

Khaki Yarn
Fancy Linens
Art Needlework
HANDKERCHIEFS
TURKISH TOWELS WASH CLOTHS
TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS

Wurzburg's Linen Store
Quality
and Style
FOR MEN
Mackenzie-Bostock-Monroe
51 Monroe Avenue
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON COMPANY
Clothing, Hats, Furnishings,
Shoes for Men and Boys

MCCURDY'S
UNDERWEAR-HOSIERY
"HURRY TO MCCURDY'S" 67 Div. Avenue So.
Fixtures—Repairing—Wiring
572-576 Division Ave. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEWIS ELECTRIC CO.
The Motor Firm
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION
Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas
THE HERRICK PIANO CO.
New location—35 Iowa Avenue, N. W.

SWEET'S CANDY SHOP
TABLE D'OTE and LIGHT LUNCHEONS
113 E. Fulton Street